A Topographical And Historical Description Of Westmorland: Containing An Account Of Its Towns, Castles, Antiquities, [etc.], Accompanied With Biographical Notices Of Eminent And Learned Men To Whom This County Has Given Birth

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BROUGHAM CASTLE,
Westmoreland.

A

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

Description

OF

WESTMORELAND;

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS

TOWNS,	CHURCHES,	PUBLIC EDIFICES,
CASTLES,		PICTURESQUE
ANTIQUITIES,	MONUMENTS,	SCENERY,

THE RESIDENCES OF THE

NOBILITY, GENTRY, &c.

Accompanied with Biographical Notices of Eminent and Learned Men to whom this County has given Birth.

BY

THE REV. J. HODGSON.

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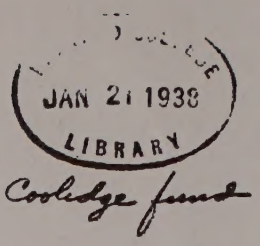

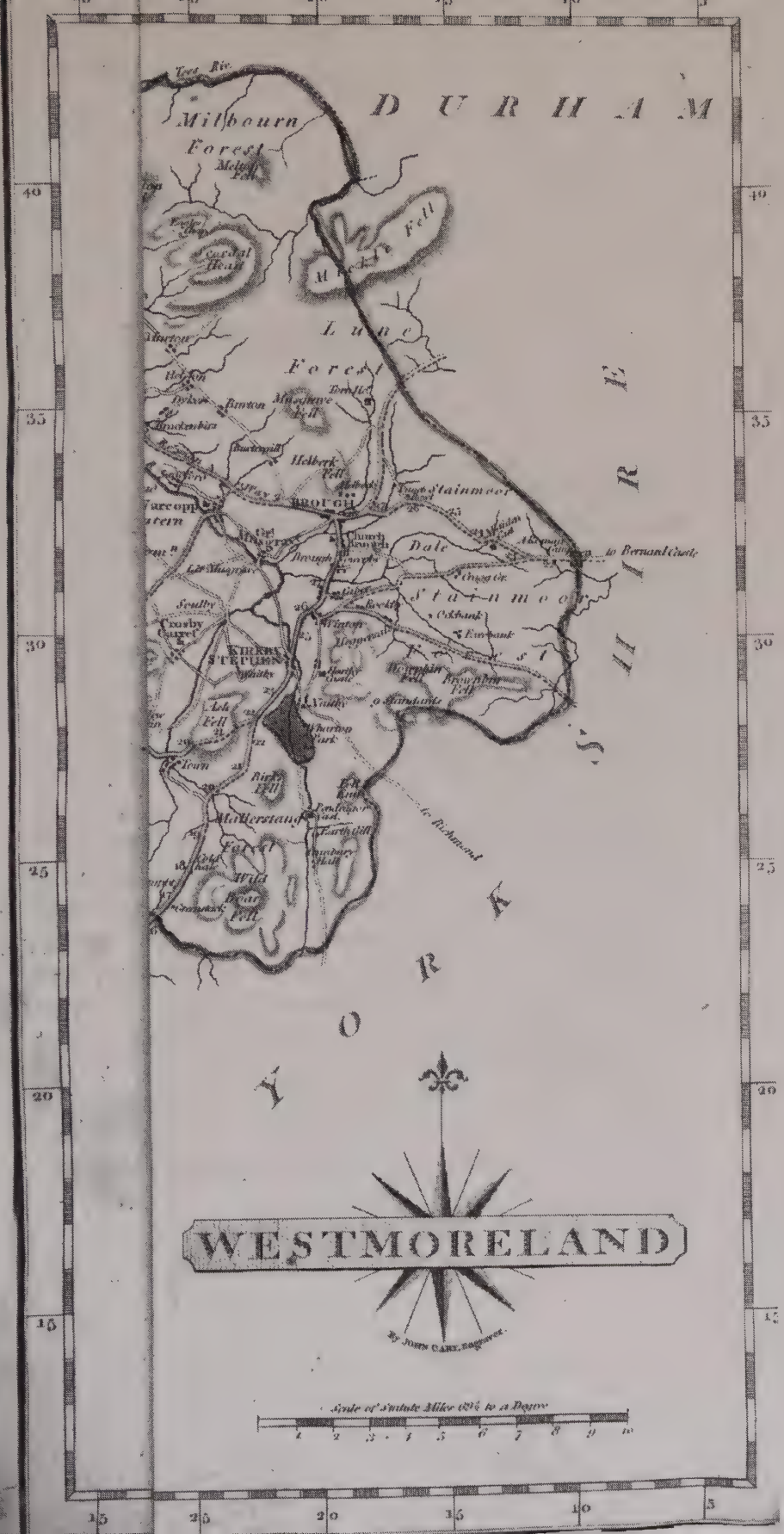
DURHAM
Milbourn Forest
Lune Forest
Stainmoor
Dale
Brough
Kirkby Stephen
Mallerstang
to Bernard Castle
to Richmond
NORTH RIDING
YORK
WESTMORELAND
Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

WESTMORLAND.

THE county of Westmorland was comprised within the limits of the kingdom of BRIGANTIA; and, according to Richard of Cirencester, was a part of the province of the VOLUNTII and SISTUNTII, nations who seem to have been joined in close confederacy, and to have passed over into Ireland after the invasion of their country by the Romans. They lived on the west side of the Penine Alps; which run in one continued chain from the commencement of the confines of the Iceni and Carnabii, at the river Trivonia. Their cities were Rerigonum, Coccium, and Lugubalium, the two last of which became præsidia of the Romans. According to Richard's map, the district of the Sistuntii extended along the sea coast from the mouth of the river Mersey to Solway Firth; and the Voluntii inhabited the parallel tract between them and the Penine Alps *. After their final subjugation the territory of the Brigantes became a province of the Romans, under the title MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS; and, through the age of the Heptarchy, was included in the kingdom of NORTHUMBERLAND, which in the time of Edward the Confessor was divided into six shires, one of which was called "*Appelbischire*, to which appertained the land of Westmerland." † this division does not appear to have included the barony of Kendal, which, according to various records and returns to Parliament, was, long

* Lib. I. Cap. VI. § 31, 33, 34. Cæs. viii. 17.

† Brompton, inter. X. Script. Ang. Col. 956.

after the Conquest, reckoned a part of the hundred of Lonsdale, in Lancashire.

How long previous to this division the title of *Westmerland* had existed, we have not been able to ascertain. Much doubt has also been raised as to the derivation of the name. The common etymology is *the land of the Western moors*, or *commons;* for moors, in the north of England, generally signify *common of pasture*, in opposition to *fells*, or mountains *. Archbishop Ussher quotes several authorities for deriving it from Marius, a British king, who in the first or second century is said to have conquered one Roderic, a Scythian adventurer, on the wilds of Stanemorl. Camden somewhat severely ridicules this conjecture, and adopts the popular opinion. No ancient record, however, has been found in which it is not expressly written *Westmerland*, in English, and *Westmaria*, sometimes *Westmeria*, in Latin; from which Mr. Gough observes, that "Dr. Burn, in correcting Camden's etymology does not seem to have been aware, that it might imply the land or country of the Western *mere*, or *boundary*, between England and Scotland." But *mer*, or *mere*, among the Saxons and Danes, as well as in modern times, has not only been the general name of extensive lakes, but even of inconsiderable pools of stagnant water: we are, therefore, inclined to believe that Westmerland originally meant *The land of the western meres*, or *lakes*, (as the passage, quoted above from Brompton, seems to indicate,) and was at first applied to the district of the Western lakes, without any reference to civil demarcations.

This county is divided into two BARONIES; namely, the *barony of Kendal*, and the *barony of Westmorland;* and these are again subdivided into wards. The Kendal barony seems, in ancient times, to have been deemed a part of the county of Lancashire: it contains the *Wards* of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale. The Westmorland barony has, in latter times, been occasionally called the *barony of Appleby*, and is frequently styled the *Bottom*

* Gough

tom of Westmorland: it comprises the East and West ward. There was formerly a middle ward between the two last; but since watching and warding ceased, it has fallen into the other two.

In the Domesday Survey, an account is taken of many places within the barony of Kendal, together with the adjoining places in Lancashire and Yorkshire; whereas Westmorland, properly so called, has no survey made, being all wasted and destroyed, and worth nothing. The barons of Kendal, also, contested the right of the sheriff of Westmorland within their boundaries, which extended a good way in the Bottom of Westmorland; particularly into the greatest part of the parishes of Barton, Lowther, and Morland; and the barons of Kendal were patrons, also, of the church of Kirkby-Stephen, and gave it and the church of Morland to the Abbey of St. Mary's in York. But now the boundary of the barony of Kendal, as distinguished from the Bottom of Westmorland, is nearly the same as the boundary of the several parishes of Grasmere and Kendal on one side, and Barton, Shap, and Orton, on the other: it is in the diocese of Chester, and comprised in the two *Rural Deanries* of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale, both of which extend into the adjoining parts of Lancashire. The Bottom of Westmorland is the diocese of Carlisle, and is all one rural deanery, called the Deanery of Westmorland. The whole county consists of thirty-two *parishes*.

The general MILITARY TENURE of the county was by homage, fealty, and cornage, which last drew after it wardship, marriage, and relief; and the service of this tenure was knight's service. *Cornage* seems to have been peculiar to the border service against the Scots. If ever it was a personal service it ceased early, being converted into a pecuniary payment, which was accounted for to the Crown, and paid yearly into the Exchequer. Perhaps cornage, horngeld, and *nouteg.ld*, were synonymous, and at first were annual payments of *horned cattle* for provisions for the

garrisons kept in the border castles. For we find cornage accounted for in the Exchequer, in Henry the Second's time, under the name of noute-geld, an Anglo Saxon term, signifying *cow-tax;* and, to this day, through the Bottom of Westmorland, it is collected under the same name. But be this as it may, the tenants who held by cornage were bound to be always ready to serve the king and the lord of the manor upon horseback, or on foot, at their own charge; and when the king's army marched into Scotland, their post was on the vanguard as they advanced, and on the rear-guard on their return. The lord's rent here was called *white rent*, probably from its being paid in silver. *Scutage*, or service of the shield, was another compensation in money, instead of personal service against the Scots. A *Knight's fee* in these northern parts, according to the register of Wetheral Priory, was estimated, not according to the quality, but the quantity, of the land. According to that record, ten *acres* make one *ferndell*, four ferndells one *virgate*, (which is half a caruate) four virgates one *hide*, and four hides one knight's fee. So that the knight's fee, in that case, would amount to 640 acres. The value of these appears to have been ascertained at the time of Magna Charta; which fixes the relief to be paid for a knight's fee at five pounds; and as the relief, in all the cases there specified, was after the rate of one fourth part of the yearly value of the fee, it follows that a knight's fee was then estimated at twenty pounds a year.

The *drengage* tenure, which prevailed about Brougham and Clifton, in this county, and in a few parts of Northumberland, was, in Dr. Burn's opinion, extremely servile: "They seem to have been drudges to perform the most laborious and servile offices." He quotes authority to prove that Sir Hugh de Morville in Westmorland changed drengage into free service; and tells us that one half of the village of Brougham was given to make the other free of drengage. But an ancient manuscript, cited by Dugdale *, calls them tenants in capite.

"Here

* Mon. Ang. Tom. II. fol. 595.

" Here are large remains of the ancient *feudal policy*, which was kept up in these parts, after it had ceased elsewhere, by reason of the particular military service against the Scots. The lands at first were granted out in large districts, by William the Conqueror and his successors, to certain great Norman barons. These parcelled them out to inferior lords; who again granted the same to individuals, each man having a portion of land assigned to him for the sustentation of the military character. And they seem to have extended this regulation as far as it would go. The soldier's estate, from the number of ancient tenements in the several manors, appears to have been small, as what perhaps would now (1777) let for about ten or twelve pounds a year. And besides the general military services in the king's wars, at home and abroad, these tenants in the borders were liable to be called out in the particular service against the Scots, at the command of the lords wardens of the marches." Even to this day, the boys here have a play called *Scotch and English*, an exact picture, in miniature, of the *raid*, or *inroad*. They divide into two parties, strip off their cloaths; and, after laying them in two heaps, draw a boundary line between them, representing the border of their dominions. The English commence with putting one foot into his enemies' province, and exclaiming, " Here's a leg on thy land, dry-bellied Scot." The heap of cloaths is called *the wed*, and one taken plundering within his enemy's lines is carried to the wed, and by the laws of war not allowed to fly from it, till one of his own party, who has not been touched, break in, and by swiftness of foot lay hold of his companion: this accomplished, he may carry the rescued man without molestation to his party. This is an active, and even violent, recreation; for the campaign seldom ceases till one party has lost its wed, and nearly its whole force is imprisoned.

Some writers, through mistake, have asserted that these parts paid no *subsidies*, on the supposition they were exempt from them on account of border service against the Scots. But we find all

along collectors of subsidies granted here, both by clergy and laity, from the time of Edward III. downwards; and, taking all the taxes together, we shall find this county pays more to government, in proportion to the wealth of its inhabitants, than any county in the kingdom *.

Westmorland lies between 54° 11′ 30″, and 54° 42′ 30″ north latitude, and between 2° 20′ and 3° 12′ longitude, west of London. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Durham and Cumberland, on the west by Cumberland and Lancashire, on the south by Lancashire and Yorkshire, and on the east by Yorkshire and Durham.

It appears from Mr. Jeffrey's map that the greatest breadth of this county, from its southern boundary, near Burton, to its northern one near Penrith, in Cumberland, is thirty-two miles; and that its greatest length, from east to west, is forty miles. The Bishop of Llandaff, by an ingenious calculation, "found the number of square miles in the whole to be 844; now there are 640 statute acres in a square mile, and consequently 540,160 acres in the whole county."

Mr. Pringle, in his Survey, estimates the population of Westmorland at thirty-five or thirty-six thousand; but remarks "as the number of births considerably exceeds the number of burials, many of the inhabitants must migrate into other countries." By the census, in 1801, the population of this county amounted to 41,617 persons; and by that in 1811, to 45,986.

The climate of this county is exceedingly humid, owing to its contiguity to the western ocean, from which the winds blow during two thirds of the year, and bear along with them exhalations, which fall in rain in the mountains. Mr. Dalton ascertained by a rain-guage, kept at Kendal, that in the wet year, 1792, 84·605 inches of rain fell at that place; but the true nature of the climate will be best understood from the following table, the result of Mr. Dalton's meteorological observations, in the years 1788, 1789, 1790,

* Burn, 1. 13.

1790, 1791, 1792. It shews the monthly mean for the whole five years.

	Barometer.				Thermo.	Rain-guage.	
Month	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Degrees.	Inches of rain.	Wet Days.
Jan.	29·68	30·45	28·49	1·96	36·6	6·403	20
Feb.	29·77	30·35	28·99	1·36	39·5	5·671	18
March	29·84	30·36	29·09	1·27	39·2	3·219	16
April	29·79	30·23	29·06	1·17	45·2	4.909	16
May	29·88	30·32	29·27	1·05	51·	3·825	16
June	29·85	30·26	29·38	·88	55·8	3·549	14
July	29·74	30·10	29·40	·70	57·1	6·717	23
Aug.	29·86	30·28	29·37	·91	38·2	4·681	18
Sept.	29·80	30·26	29·23	1·03	52·7	6.286	19
Oct.	29·76	30·43	28·99	1·44	46·3	5·179	18
Nov.	29·78	30·31	28·23	1·38	40·6	5·267	17
Dec.	29·72	30·32	28·97	1·35	35·1	8·800	22
Inches.	29·79	30·31	29·20	1·21	46·4	Total 64·506	217

During these five years the mean appearance of hoar frost on the grass was on the 20th of September, and the last appearance of snow on the mountains, on the 16th of May. The highest mountains seen from Kendal are to the north-west, and do not exceed six or seven hundred yards in height. The air is remarkably pure and healthy.

The *farms* of this county are in general small. The largest are to be found in the Bottom of Westmorland, and especially in the parish of Brougham. A considerable portion belongs to the *yeomanry*, who, to distinguish them from those who rent the ground they occupy, are called *statesmen*. The estates of this

class of men vary from ten to two or three hundred pounds a year; and much of their value is derived from their extensive common rights. But the combined attacks of luxury, and thirst for commercial pursuits, have wrested many of these little tenements of independence from their ancient possessors: many of them have been consolidated into one; and many a statesman is now fain to become a day-labourer in the fields, which a long list of his ancestors had tilled as their own.

The lands of the statesmen and farmers in the county lie so intermixed, that their habitations and offices, which are often built together in little straggling villages, are very inconvenient for farming purposes: but convenience in *farm offices* has been little studied even in the farms whose fields lie contiguous to each other. The principal structure is a *barn*, which, while it has a stable and cowhouse on the ground floor, is frequently large enough to contain the whole produce of the farm: stacks are rarely seen. These barns are built upon the side of a hill, or have a buttress-way into their loft: they are often twenty yards in length, five in width, and five in height in the side walls. They have slated roofs: the slates are not nailed on boards, but hung with oak pegs on laths, and plastered in the inside of the roof *.

"I am disposed," says the Bishop of Llandaff, "to conjecture, that three-fourth parts of Westmorland consist of *uncultivated land*: I will state my reasons for this conjecture, being as sensible as any person can be of the objections which may be made to it; but in a matter where there are no data to proceed upon, a conjectural argument may be allowed.

"It appears, by the return made by the overseers of the poor to the House of Commons, that the sum raised by assessment in all the parishes and townships of the county, at a medium of three years, ending in 1785, amounted to 5,757l. The town of Kendal, including Kirkland, is the only large town in the county: it is found, by an actual survey made this year, to contain

* Pringle's Survey, p. 36.

tain 8,089 inhabitants, having experienced an increase of 518 inhabitants since the year 1784; of the present number, 143, or about one fifty-sixth part of the whole, are paupers living in the workhouse. The poor-rates of this town amounted, according to the same return, to 1125l. a year: this sum being subducted from the annual amount of all the poor-rates in the county, leaves 4632l. for the sum raised from all the estates in the county, exclusive of Kendal. From particular enquiries in various parishes, I am of opinion, that the poor-rates do not, in this county, exceed a shilling in the pound, in the actual rental of all the lands; but a shilling in the pound (supposing the sum annually raised to be 4632l.) will give a rental of 92,640l. All the land in Westmorland, which can either be ploughed or mown for hay, is worth at least a rent of a pound, a statute acre, on an average; and hence it may be inferred, that 100,000 acres of such land, or less than one-fourth part of the whole, would yield a rental equal to, if not exceeding, the rental of the county. The high enclosed rough pastures are let from one to five shillings an acre. But whether the uncultivated land in Westmorland be equal to three-fourths, or one half of the whole, it cannot be questioned, that there is so much of it as to render its improvement a matter not only of individual concern, but of national importance.

"The uncultivated lands in Westmorland are of various sorts, with respect to *soil* and situation, and capable of different sorts of improvement. Some of them consist of extensive commons in low situations, and are of an excellent soil; these might be improved by inclosures, without any risk of loss by the undertaking. Others constitute extensive mountainous districts, called by the natives *Fells* and *Moors;* the soil of these is, generally speaking, an hazel mould. In its natural state it produces little else than a coarse benty grass, heath, and fern; or, in the language of the country, *ling* and *brackens*. Many of these fells are, in their present state, of so little value, that the liberty of keeping ten sheep on them may be hired for sixpence a year. Supposing

six acres to be sufficient for the maintenance of ten sheep, the rent of such land is a penny an acre; and the price of the fee-simple of it, at twenty-four years' purchase, two shillings."

Till of late years, it was the general opinion of the farmers of Westmorland, that their lands were better suited to grass than for bearing crops of corn; and they were ploughed for three or four years, not with the expectation that the corn would be more profitable than grass; but in order to renovate them for grass, and to destroy the moss, which in a few years overruns all their arable grounds; but others saw plainly enough that the corn system, under proper management, was more profitable than grass; but believed that the fertility of their ground, by the production of either grass or corn, would be injured by ploughing for a longer term, or shorter intervals of rest. *Oats, barley* with manure, *oats* were the constant and immemorial succession during the three years of tillage: the black-husked oat was most in favour till about thirty years ago: the last crop had no grass-seeds sown with it; but the land, in the language of the country, naturally grew grass proud of itself; and, till moss again ate up the herbage, ploughing was never thought of. But these notions are fast vanishing. The *clover* and *turnip* husbandry is gaining ground; and, through a large portion of the Bottom of Westmorland, and in the parishes of Heversham, Burton, and Kirkby Lonsdale, considerable quantities of *wheat* are annually grown: Hollingshead, indeed, informs us, that spring wheat was cultivated about Kendal in Queen Elizabeth's time. In short, the late great scarcities in grain have roused the inhabitants of this county to a noble emulation of their neighbours in farming pursuits. An Agricultural Society was established at Kendal in 1799, and has been of essential service to the county. A great number of *commons* have already been inclosed; and bills for the inclosure of several others are now before Parliament. Immense tracts of land too have been lately *drained*. *Paring* and *burning*, especially where the soil approximates in any degree to peat moss, is also much in use.

Fold-

Fold-yard dung and peat-ashes are almost the only *manures*. In the neighbourhood of Stanemore, where coal is most easily procured, *lime* is used in some abundance; but, though the limestone of the county is inexhaustible, till coals can be more easily obtained, it can never be extensively admitted into agriculture here. Some *rock marl* has been procured upon Bolton common; but we fear the elevation of the county is too great to encourage any reasonable hope of its containing any beds of *shell marle*. There is a vein of *Gypsum* at Acorn-bank, used for laying floors, but never as a manure.

At a place called Thief-hole, between Ambleside and Low-wood, is a stratum of dark grey *limestone*. It lies at an angle of about forty degrees, and ranges westward through the head of Winandermere, towards the Irish Channel, and eastward through Applethwaite and Longsleddale, where it is occasionally converted into lime, or polished for tomb-stones or chimney-pieces. At Thief-hole it is incumbent upon a stratum of dark purple schistose slate, of a good quality. Though this limestone, says the Bishop of Llandaff, "contains a little clay, it might be as serviceable as the purest sort for agricultural purposes; but, unfortunately for the improvement of this part of the county, coal is so dear, that very little of this limestone is burned. The lime which is used in the culture of the lands being either fetched from Kendal, or brought up from Winandermere lake, at a great expense. As there is great plenty of coppice-wood in the district here spoken of, it may be useful for the farmers and land-owners to consider, whether the burning of lime with faggots in a flame-kiln, as is practised in Sussex, may not be a more beneficial application of the underwoods than the converting them into charcoal. Even the spray-wood here called *chats*, which is too small to be made into charcoal, and which is now sold for sixpence a cart, or more generally left on the ground, might be made into faggots, and mixed with wood of larger size, so that no part of the coppice would be lost. In Sussex they use 600 faggots, cut in

the winter, and weighing, when dry in the spring, thirty-six pounds each, for the burning 480 Winchester bushels of lime."

The *rents* of the farmers are chiefly made up by the sale of cattle, sheep, wool, butter, eggs, and hams. The last of these are cured with Liverpool salt, and hung up in wide chimnies, and dried with the smoke of peat or wood fires. The *wool* of the county is much used in the manufactures of Kendal, and of Bradford in Yorkshire: part of it is wrought into knit stockings, about Kirkby-stephen, Orton, and Ravenstonedale.

The *cattle* bred in this county are long horned, much resemble the Lancashire breed, and when kept to a proper age grow to a great size. To judge from those of all ages in the pastures at Lowther, in the late Earl's time, they are excellent feeders, and possess, in an eminent degree, the desirable property of laying the fat upon their backs, and other valuable parts: one of these, a bullock, was killed at Lowther, and its carcase weighed 132 stone, at 14lb. to the stone.

The breed of *sheep*, kept on the mountains and commons of Westmorland, is either native, or a cross with Scotch rams. No attempt has yet been made to improve either the carcase or the fleece. They are horned, dark or grey faced, thick pelted, with coarse, strong, hairy wool. The whole flock upon a farm is herded together, which is different from the practice in those counties where sheep-farming is thought to be the best understood. The *Silverdale breed*, obtain their name from a small district in the neighbourhood of Millthorpe. The soil of this district is good, on a limestone stratum, and a branch of the sea is nearly contiguous to it. These sheep are horned, white faced, and close woolled. They are said to be native, and are much superior to the common sort; in regard both to fleece and carcase. Five of them, on an average, yield a stone of wool.

"*Labour* is dearer here than it is in almost any of the counties either to the south or north of it. This probably is owing to the great number of small landholders, or statesmen above-mentioned, who doing the work upon their own estates, with their own hands,

hands, and those of their families, are perhaps disinclined to labour for other people."

WOODS.

That Westmorland has been a wooded county is evident from trees found in mosses on the highest hills: and statutes of regulations made long after the Conquest, since which time the climate has not been changed for the worse, are full of the mention of forests, chases, parks, mastage, pannage, vert, venison, greenhue, regarders, foresters, verderers, and numerous other names and titles respecting the preservation of woods and game. The valuable woods of the Earl of Lonsdale, in the neighbourhood of Lowther, shew how well the soil and climate of this county are adapted for the growth of trees: and detached groves of ash and sycamore round the dwelling-houses in the dales, situated near the heads of the mountains, are proofs of the advantages to be derived from planting grounds of high elevation. "In some parts of this county considerable portions of land are covered with coppices, consisting principally of oak, ash, alder, birch, and hazel. These underwoods are usually cut down every sixteenth year. The uses to which they are applied are chiefly two—hoops and charcoal. The hoops are sold in the wood at five pounds a thousand; they are generally manufactured in the country, and sent by sea to Liverpool: the charcoal is sent to the iron furnaces in the neighbourhood. The value of a statute acre of coppice-wood, of sixteen years' growth, is variable from ten pounds to fifteen pounds; and if it consists altogether of oak, its price may amount to twenty guineas; six pounds for the charcoal, and fifteen pounds for the bark; it being the custom here to peel the bolls, and all the branches of the oak, which are equal to the thickness of a man's thumb."

"It is an extraordinary thing to see any trees left to stand for timber in these underwoods: the high price of bark is a temptation to cut the whole down. Fine saplings, from nine to twelve inches in circumference, at five feet from the ground, and with bark as splendid as polished silver, are felled by the unfeeling proprietor

proprietor with as little regret as if they were thorns or briars. Of late, indeed, some few owners of underwoods have left standards; and, if they consult their interest, the practice will become general."

"The Bishop of Llandaff has planted, on some high ground near Ambleside, above an hundred acres with oak, ash, elm, beech, sycamore, Scotch fir, and larch. He is doubtful whether the climate be not too cold for any sort of wood except the fir and larch: the other kinds, after seven years' growth, are alive, but stunted; they shoot a little in the spring, but that shoot perishes, as to its greatest part, in the winter. Some of them have been cut down, but the new shoots do not promise well. The firs and larches, but especially the larches, thrive as well as he could wish." These plantations are gratifying proofs that the larch is, as Pliny describes it, like the oak, slow in growth, but attaining to vast height. There was a beam of it at Rome, which was supposed to be the largest ever seen; it measured 120 feet in length, and "was equal to two feet in thickness," from which may be guessed "the almost incredible height of its topmost branch" when growing. Tiberius Cæsar brought it out of Rhætia with the larches he felled there, for repairing a bridge in one of the Naumachia; and it remained till the time of Nero. The wood of this tree was in high estimation among the ancients, on account of its valuable properties of being able to bear a vast weight; of being nearly as incombustible as stone; of defying the attacks both of worms and of time; and of being found by the painters—tabullis immortale, nullisque fissile rimis.*

The STRATA of this county are of various sorts, but divide themselves into two very distinct kinds. Limestone, freestone, and a soft laminous schistus, horizontally stratified, and abounding with remains of organized bodies, prevail on the east side of a line, drawn from Powley-bridge to the river Lowther, a little below Knipe, and up the Lowther, by the abbey of Shap, to the head

* C. Plin. Nat. Hist. xvi. cap. 10, 18, 39, 40, 42.

head of the first streamlet south of Shap-thorn; then to Shap-wells, down the Birbeck and Lune, through the parish of Orton; and from thence, by an irregular line, to the river Winster, opposite the north end of Lithe-fell. The west side of this line consists chiefly of the schistus and trap genera, classed in layers nearly perpendicular to the horizon, and destitute of every species and appearance of fossils. One of these layers is the limestone* seen at Thief-hole quarry, near the head of Winandermere: a narrow vein of red *porphyre* crosses the road between Shap and Kendal, on the Demmings: and a little farther north-west is Wastdale Cragg, a stratum of flesh-coloured *granite*, in which the quartz, and especially the felt-spar, are in larger pieces than ordinary, and the veins of gold mica exceedingly spangling and beautiful: farther up Wastdale, near the farm-house, is a stratum of greenish sea-coloured granite, of a finer and harder texture than that at Wastdale Cragg. A very coarse species of granite also appears in many parts of this county, especially a little to the south of Patterdale-Chapel. Immense lines of basalt, or *whin-stone*, also appear through the whole of this district: and we observed that a series of hills, running parallel to Dunfell, and the rest of the chain of the western mountains, were formed of this species of rock. The secondary is stratified upon the perpendicular system at an angle of about forty degrees, as is evidently seen in many parts of the bed of the Lowther and the Lune, and at the turnpike-gate, descending Underbarrow from Kendal: also on Lythe-fell, where the horizontal stratification is very thin.

Between these systems there also rises in some places a range of round hills, composed of alluvial stones laid in a cement of their own substance, and the whole having the appearance of being effected by the operation of water, previous to the formation of the strata in which organized bodies are found. The Mell-fells, Soulby-fell, and Dunmallet, in Cumberland; and the hill on which Kendal Castle stands, are of this kind. This appearance was noticed by St. Fond, in several parts of Scotland: "the

* See p. 11.

" the line of separation," says he, " between the limestone and granite, is always distinguished by a sort of intermediate zone, which merits all the attention of travellers :" and, in another place, " I have always found pebbles, rounded flints, breccias, pudding-stones, gravel, and quartose grit, frequently mingled with spangles of mica, in this intermediate girdle."

Loose fragments of rock are very profusely thrown over all the lower hills and campaign parts of the county. On the south side of Shap, along the road towards Kendal, some of the brooks, and especially Wastdale-beck, roll amongst immense blocks of rounded granite, of kinds similar to those at Wastdale Cragg, and near Wastdale-head house; and similar blocks are scattered not only over the hills abounding with schistus and trap, but on the limestone hills about Shap Thorn and Oddendale-nab. We observed an immense block of grey schistus on a desart of bare limestone rock on Kendal-Fell. That the perpendicular stratification preceded the horizontal one in the order of creation, is evident from the latter abounding with the remains of animals and vegetables, and the former being destitute of all such appearance; but in what convulsion of nature, except the flood, these mighty masses of primeval rock were thrown upon the secondary hills, we have no data to ascertain.

The Bishop of Llandaff observes, that " in various parts of this county there are found detached round pieces of blue rag-stone, of granite, and of a very hard composite stone, called by the masons *callierde*, probably so denominated either from the earth (τερε) of which it is composed, resembling flint (caillou) in hardness, or from its being composed of different sorts of earth coagulated (caillé) together. Mineralogists would, I think, always class the callierdes, for they are not all of the same kind, among the porphyries, hornstones, &c."*

" At Wastall-Head," in the parish of Shap, says Mr. Robinson,† " where Motterom Crakenthorp, Esquire, hath the manor and royalty, I observed a vein of sulphureous COPPER, breaking

* Chym. Essays, IV. 340. † Nat. Hist. p. 55.

ing out at day, which, upon a thorough trial, might turn to good account." Henry, Lord Viscount Lowther, wrought a vein of copper in the manor of Lambrig; but on account of its yielding poorly, and the water being troublesome, the concern was soon given up.* A copper mine was wrought, till within late years, within the parish of Ashby; it answered pretty well, though the ore was of an inferior quality.† Some gentlemen also attempted to procure this metal in Mallerstang; but after being at the expense of building a mill for smelting the ore, and after many unsuccessful trials, the project was abandoned.‡ Similar trials too have been made in the parish of Orton. At Raine, on the north side of the Lune, in digging the foundation for a new barn, a vein of copper was exposed, which yielded several tons; but, after exciting great hopes, it suddenly failed; and though the mine was let to a company who came from Derbyshire, all attempts to recover the vein were unsuccessful. The limestone rocks on Orton Scar, and in the neighbourhood of Oddendale, are profusely spotted with the ore of this metal; but a vein has never been discovered at either place sufficiently productive to defray the expense of working it§.

Prior to the year 1704, "great quantities of LEAD were got in a very rich pipe vein at *Hartley;* and if purse and judgement, industry and a mineral spirit, should meet together in one man, much more might be got in the same vein, and other veins discovered.‖" *Dunfell* mines were also uncommonly productive for several years; but they have latterly employed only a very few hands, and are said to be nearly exhausted. The main vein here laid in a dyke of great breadth, and which, at the surface, appears as if it had been filled with the scoria of a smelting-house for iron: we observed several nodules of rich iron-stone, mixed with the lava-looking contents of this immense crater; and were informed that, when the mine was in its full glory, many caverns might be seen in it of great magnificence; and that in the centre of

* Burn, I. 110. † Monthly Mag. xiii. 113. ‡ Ib. xviii. 105.
§ Ib. xv. 417. ‖ Cob. Nat. Hist. 54.

one of them lay a rock of large dimensions: the ravines caused by the hush dams are very rugged and deep. The Earl of Thanet's lead mines at *Dufton*, at present wrought by Matthew Atkinson, Esq. of Temple Sowerly, are unusually rich. At a place called *Eagle-Crags* in Grisdale, a branch of the vale of Patterdale, lead was procured, some forty years ago, in great abundance: it laid in a high perpendicular mass, but branched off into several small veins, some of which are wrought at present. There are also some inconsiderable mines at *Greenside*, near Patterdale, and some small veins about Hartsop-Hall, and near the chapel of Patterdale. A small quantity of this metal is also annually procured in the hills above Stavely in this county; and a large loose mass of lead ore, found in Measend-beck, near the school, caused several unsuccessful attempts to be made for a mine there about thirty years since.

COAL.

The strata of this county are too compact in their nature, and of too early an origin, to promise pit-coal, either of a good quality, or in any abundance. The best procured in this district are on the confines of the county, in Stanemore Forest, and at Leacet near the head of Hellbeck, in Lune Forest. A slaty coal is also dug from a seam at Slape-stones, in the parish of Brough-under-Stanemore; and at Thrimby, Newby, Sleagill, and Reagill, are certain seams of coal much impregnated with sulphur, and chiefly used for burning lime. As these seams are narrow, the pits are numerous, and each of them marked with an immense heap of black indurated clay, taken up to give room for the hewers, a circumstance which not only blots the beauty of the country, but causes a considerable waste of soil. Mr. Robinson, in his Essay, speaking of the coal-seams here, observes, that their "main body lies upon Stanemore-heath; so that if the miners should sink for a lower coal and a thicker seam, they would run a hazard of losing both their labour and their money." With respect to the prospect of other and better seams, his observation may be accurate enough; but the coal-

seams in the parish of Morland, and those on Stanemore, belong to two distinct masses of stratification.

"Some years ago attempts were made by a Mr. Mitford, to find coal in the parish of Kirkby Stephen; but, after expending a large sum of money, the enterprize proved unsuccessful, and the project was abandoned. Indeed, such was the thoughtlessness of the projector, that he caused a good road to be made to the place where he expected to find coal, before he was certain that any quantity could be procured. The people, too, whom he employed, abused his kindness and good nature, and cared not whether the work was forwarded or not, provided they received their weekly pay. In the vale of Mallerstang the inhabitants get a kind of small coal, which they burn with limestone; but which, if mixed with clay and made into balls, as is commonly done at Alston, in Cumberland, would be excellent fuel.*"

"We have, in the mountainous parts of Westmoreland, various sorts of SLATE, all of which are used by the inhabitants of that county for covering the roofs of their buildings; and the best of them are either carried by sea to London, Liverpool, Hull, and Lynn, or by land into the bishopric of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Lancashire. The different sorts of slate are distinguished from each other by the fineness of their grain; by the thickness into which they split; by their colour and their weight. The most general colour is blue: there are many shades of it, from a very pale to a deep blue. The blue of some slates has a greenish cast; this is very observable after a shower, in a building which has been recently slated, if any of the greenish slates happen to have been used with the blue. We have also a purple slate, and one which is nearly black, or at least is so dark, that it is used for writing on." Of fourteen different kinds, Dr. Watson found that the medium weight of a cubic foot was 2767 ounces; and that the purple slate of *Kentmere*, which weighed 2797 ounces to a cubic foot, was the heaviest; and the very pale blue, fine-grained *Ambleside*, slate, weighing 2732

 ounces

* Monthly Mag. xviii. 105.

ounces to a cubic foot, was the lightest. All these slates, when reduced to a fine powder, are acted upon with great violence by acids, a considerable portion of fixed air is discharged, and a calcareous earth is dissolved in the acid.' ' As it is supposed to lose about one-tenth of its weight of fixed air by calcination, the crude calcareous earth (supposing the air to have proceeded solely from calcareous earth) which it contains, may amount to about 22 parts in an 100 of slate.'

" Beds of limestone are generally incumbent on beds of slate; and however philosophers may account for the original formation of these beds, it may easily be admitted, that the component parts of the upper stratum may be mixed with those of the lower; and if the fact was examined, I think it would be found that the slate is more mixed with the calcareous earth the nearer it approaches to the limestone stratum.

" I distilled five ounces of *white moss* slate in a very strong fire for three hours: there came over a great deal of air, but scarce a drop of water, (though it is possible that in this, and other distillations of a like kind, some water may escape with the air,) and there was a slight smell of sulphur. The mass remaining in the retort was reduced into a black cellular glass, of so hard a texture, that it struck fire with steel; it adhered so much to the retort, that I could not separate it so perfectly as to be able to see what loss of weight the slate had suffered by being vitrified. We have no coal in Westmoreland, except a little of a bad quality near Shap, or glass-houses might be established at the slate quarries with great prospect of advantage; for though the materials of which bottle-glass is made cost but little in any country, yet there they would cost nothing. Very good glass might probably be made from the slate alone; for the cellular texture would disappear, either in keeping the glass longer in the fire, or on re-melting it; but certainly it might be made from the slate mixed with fern ashes, or with kelp ashes, or with substances containing fixed alkali. This hint, I hope, will not be given in vain.

" That

" That sort of slate, other circumstances being the same, is esteemed the best, which imbibes the least water; for the imbibed water not only increases the weight of the covering, but in frosty weather, being converted into ice, it swells and shivers the slate.

" The stone, or metal, as the workmen call it, of which the Westmoreland slate is made, though it does not split equally in all directions, yet is it not formed into slate by the action of frost, as the calcareous slate of Northamptonshire is: it is dug or blasted from the quarry, in large masses, and split by workmen furnished with tools suited to the purpose. Though the weight of equal bulks of different sorts of Westmoreland slate do not differ much from each other, yet all the sorts are not equally capable of being split to an equal degree of thickness; the quality of the slate varies also with the depth of the quarry, that being the best which is raised from the greatest depth."*

Dr. Woodward, in his Natural History, says, " that near Ambleside, and in the ridge of mountains leading thence to Penrith, there is a marble of a dusky green colour, veined with white; and in Knipe Scar are several talky fibrous bodies, which might be employed for the making wicks for lamps, as they will burn very long without any sensible diminution: they are opaque, and of an ash colour. Fossils of various kinds are found in different parts of this county; as at Threapland the *entrochi* and *trochitæ* of various kinds, some of which are compressed and flatted, others raised and truncated; some hollow in the middle, and filled with grey stony matter. Of the same are those found near Strickland-head, on the banks of the rivulet which runs down from Shap, and by the inhabitants called Fairy-stones. Here also are found the *mycetites*. *Coralloid* bodies are found in great quantities, and differently variegated, near the river Lowther: they will bear a polish, and are about the hardness of Genoese marble. Some of the same kind are found at Helsfell, nigh Kendal, and appear beautifully variegated, of a brown sandy colour, but so interspersed with different colours, that they are little

* Dr. Watson's Chym. Essays. Vol. IV. Ess. 8.

inferior to Sienna marble." Specimens of all these are to be found in the collection left by Dr. Woodward to the University of Cambridge.

A branch of the great ROMAN ROAD, called *Watling street*, passed through this county from Stanemore to Brougham Castle: and, till the turnpike road was made, it was very conspicuous almost the whole length of its course. Several parts of it between Brough and Kirkby-thore, are however still pretty perfect; and here, as in other places, it keeps a straight course, regardless of difficulties. It is six yards wide, and on the level ground formed of three layers of stone a yard thick, the lowest layer the largest. But in other places it was made of gravel, or flints, as materials varied. The *maiden-way* branched off from it at Kirkby-thore, and passed over the lower end of Cross-fell, by Whitley Castle, to Caervorran in Northumberland. Near Alstone, a little below Tyne-bridge, on an eminence called Hall-hill, silver denarii are sometimes washed out of an old fortress. This road is uniformly about seven yards wide, and formed of large stones loosely laid, and difficult for horses to travel upon. Perhaps materials were collected for making it but it; was never finished.

The present roads of the county are in general very excellent, owing to durable materials being easily obtained; and the carriage through the county not being heavy.

The projected CANAL from Wigan to Kendal has just entered the confines of the county at Burton; but, for want of capital to carry it on, its progress is slow. When finished, it is expected to be of very essential use, by introducing the coal of Lancashire into the heart of this county. "Another canal, from the bottom of Winandermere to the sea, a distance of about four miles, is wanted: if this should ever be cut, the town of Ambleside would rise to considerable importance: it would then be as well, or better situated for trade than Kendal is now."* Winandermere is thirty-six yards above the level of the sea.

This county has little or no advantage from navigable rivers. The

* Pringle's Agric. Survey, p. 298.

The tide, indeed, visits the mouths of the Winster, Kent, and Betha, in Moricambe bay; but the country having a considerable rise on all sides from the shores of the bay, the channels of these rivers soon become too rapid and stony to admit the use of boats upon them. This want is, however, in a degree counterbalanced by the facility with which the numerous brooks that irrigate the vales of Westmorland, can be applied to the purposes of commerce and agriculture.

The EDEN, or *Water of the Hills*, is supposed to be the Ituna of Ptolemy. It rises at the foot of Hugh Morville's seat, on which the Countess of Pembroke, in memory of that unfortunate knight, erected a stone pillar, inscribed A. P. 1664. Harrison calls this hill Husseat Morville, and says it is one of the hills of Athelstone-moor. From its source the river traverses the Forest of Mallerstang till it winds round the ruinous walls of Pendragon Castle; and passing through Wharton Park, and washing the towns of Kirkby-Stephen and Appleby, it enters Cumberland, at the utmost extremity of the parish of Brougham It is well stored with fine trout, and other species of river fish; and, till of late years, was famous for its abundance of salmon; but the avaricious and illegal practice of erecting wears to prevent their passing into shallow sandy streams, in the breeding season, is fast here, as in many other noble rivers, depriving the community of a large supply of wholesome and delicious food. Salmon-trout, and other fish of the same genus, never generate in deep or still waters. Mr. Robinson, above a century ago, discovered, that "if it were not for these bays and dams, which stop the salmon from coming up to spawn and breed in the spring-heads of this river, we should have in our markets greater plenty of this fish, and at cheaper prices."*

The LOWTHER, or *Louder*, i. e. the *Dark Water*, has its source in the moors above Wetsleddale. After washing the venerable remains of the abbey of Shap, it runs to Rosgill-hall, where it receives Swindale-beck, which rises near the slate-

* Nat. Hist. p. 49.

quarries in Mosedale. A little below Bampton Grange is its confluence with the Thornthwaite, which issues out of Hausewater, and makes a bold water-fall at Thornthwaite Mill. After receiving a few other streams it rolls in a narrow and stony channel through the old and romantic woods of Lowther, and sinks its name in the waters of the Eamont, opposite to Carleton Hall.

The EAMONT may signify *the water of the mountains.* It commences at the foot of Ullswater, and loses its name at its junction with the Eden, with which it enters Cumberland. It is a full brisk stream, and through all its course partakes of the colourless transparency of its parent lake. "It may be called the *Ticinus* of the two counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, falling in a clear and rapid stream out of Ulliswater as the Tesin from the Lago Maggiore." *

The LUNE, or *Lon*, rises under a hill called the Green Bell, in the parish of Ravenstonedale, runs southward between craggy banks, and in an unequal channel, and enters Lancashire a mile below Kirkby-Lonsdale. It "enriches those who live on it, in the summer months, with a fine salmon fishery, which fish, delighting in clear streams and sandy flats, come in shoals to this and other neighbouring rivers." † In the higher parts of this river where the salmon resort to, to spawn, there are two broods of them in the spring, the one about two inches long, the other between four and five inches; the larger make to the sea about the beginning of May; the smaller sort continue through the whole summer, and make much diversion to the angler. This brood goes down the next spring, leaving the last autumn spawn as before ‡.

The KENT rises on the south side of High-street, runs through Kentmere-tarn §, receives in its way, among other streams, the *Sprit* from Longsleddale, and the *Mint* from Fawcet Forest; then lends its cleansing and powerful aid to the manufactories

* Gough, III. 161. † Camden. ‡ Burn, I. 108.

§ A tarn is a small lake: the addition of this term to *mere* is consequently a pleonasm.

factories in Kendal; and, after meandering through the fine park of Levens, and meeting the *Underbarrow* and *Betham Becks*, flows along the sands, under Arnside Fells, into the Bay of *Moricambis* *, an appellation apparently given in old times to the united streams flowing out of Westmorland and Lancashire into this estuary. "Certes this riuer Ken is a pretie déepe riuer, yet not safe to be aduentured upon with boats and balingers, by reason of rolling stones, and other huge substances that oft annoie and trouble the middest of the channell there." † There is a water-fall in Levens' Park, where salmon are caught; this is one of the *Catadupæ* which Camden mentions as being in this river, and rushing down with a great noise, by which the neighbourhood drew certain prognostications of the weather. The other is in the Betha, below Betham. When the Levens fall "sounds more loud and clear they look for fair weather, when" that below Betham "doth the same, they expect rain. The philosophy of which is no more than this, that the south west winds blowing from the sea, bring the vapours along with them, and generally produce rain; consequently, blowing from the north, or north-east, they have the contrary effect." ‡

"By *Bytham* runneth *Byth* water, a pretty river." § It rises among the hills east of Kendal, and consists of two main streams which join near a hamlet, called Overthwaite, two miles north of Betham. Its eastern branch is vulgarly called Beloo, a corruption, as is supposed, of BETHAM. The water-fall below Betham is over a limestone rock, which crosses this river, and is sixteen feet perpendicular, down which the water falls with a mighty noise.

The WINSTER (from ƿinſtre, *the left*) rises on Claybarrow-heath, at Black-beck becomes the boundary between Westmorland

* See the map prefixed to Rich. of Cirencester.

† Harrison's Desc. of Engl. prefixed to Hol. Chron. Vol. I. p. 146, Ed. 1808.

‡ Burn, I. 208. § Lel. V. 85.

land and Lancashire, passes a village of its own name, and enters the estuary opposite to Arnside Fell.

Lakes.

With the increase of wealth, and civilization in our kingdom, a passion for refined and luxurious amusements, about the decline of last century, began rapidly to extend itself from the mansions of nobility and ancient opulence into the houses of merchants and private gentlemen. This, assisted afterwards by the terrors of the French Revolution, and its consequent effects of excluding Englishmen from the Continent, produced the present fashionable rage of making, among other tours through the British dominions, *the Tour of the Lakes*. We find indeed a writer of considerable taste describing his visit to Winandermere, in 1748, with that glow of language which such scenes are calculated to suggest to persons living in cities, or campaign countries. "We came," says he, "upon a high promontory, that gave us a full view of the bright lake, which spreading itself under us, in the midst of the mountains, presented one of the most glorious appearances that ever struck the eye of a traveller with transport." Mr. Dalton's Poem on the Lakes, printed in the first volume of Dodsley's Collection, in 1758, and Dr. Brown's Description of the neighbourhood of Keswick, in 1767, spread the fever of curiosity to see these parts. Mr. Gray's Journal, in a letter to Dr. Wharton, was written in October 1769, and published in the memoirs of his life by Mr. Mason. Gilpin dates the commencement of his tour, May 28, 1772; Hutchinson's "Excursion to the Lakes," was published in 1774; West's "Guide to the Lakes," in 1778; and since that time the press has annually teemed with essays, odes, panegyrics, and views, descriptive of this district.

That beauty in the scenery of the lakes, which "charms all eyes," arises from a concurrence of all the valuable materials which can enter into the composition of landscape. The narrowness

rowness of rivers in general, and their winding channels, by preventing a large compass of water being seen at once, admit little variety either of scene or colouring into the distant view. But when we place ourselves at the foot of some venerable oak, or rugged cliff, slightly elevated above the level of a bright lake, we see the lessening of objects, and the gradation of colouring in uninterrupted succession, from the foreground to the sky: first the tree or stone covered with lichens and mosses of many kindred hues; then the lake, like a mirror, reflecting sinuous shores hemmed with green pastures, where cottages are seen, and knolls tufted with wood, lessening behind each other till the eye mistakes the rocky brow of a hill for the towers of some ancient castle; and, last of all, mountains faintly gilded with sunbeams, and painted with the colours of the sky. This kind of scenery is always viewed to the greatest advantage about the time of the rising or setting sun, when the air is clear, and the shadows of every object long: at this time of day too the simple sounds of nature, the songs of birds, and the various cadences of rivulets, and brooks, and rivers, as they gurgle through meadows, or rush in foam from rock to rock down the sides of steep mountains, also contribute much to heighten the pleasure of the tourist.

ULLSWATER perhaps derives its name from its situation among mountains; for *hul*, in the ancient Saxon signified a mountain. Dr. Burn supposes it obtained its name from *Lyulph*, who was first baron of Greystock, and to whom it belonged. But the lower end of this lake is to this day, called *Ouse-mere*; and the Rev. T. Clarkson, the great apostle of the abolition of the slave-trade, built a house, in which he resided several years opposite this part of the lake, and called it Ouse-mere Hall. It is not, therefore, absurd to conjecture, that the ancient name of this lake was Ouse-mere. It is about nine miles in length, and varies in breadth, from a quarter of a mile to two miles. From Glencoyn downwards, by its middle, its north side is in Cumberland; the rest of it is in the manor of Barton and county of Westmorland. Opposite to Airey-beck it is from twenty-nine to thirty-five fathoms

thoms deep; at the high end from ten to fourteen fathoms; and at the lower end, from Old Church downwards, it gradually diminishes from twenty to six fathoms. Here are caught abundance of fine trout, perch, skellies, and eels; some char, and a species of trout peculiar to this and a few other lakes in this county, and which grow to the weight of thirty pounds. The skelly is called griniad, by Pennant, and is said to die as soon as its nostrils are lifted above water. The shores of this lake are much indented; and though it runs nearly east and west, its form, somewhat resembling the Hebrew ר (resh), is too sinuous to admit of its being all seen at one time. Its water is very clear, and reflects a picture in which, to use the words of Philostratus, *ελατα, και ορη, και πτηγας, και τον αιθερα εν τω ταυτα,* * are most charmingly combined, in fine weather. The lower parts of the lake are sweetly hemmed around with inclosures, interspersed with woods and cottages, and gradually climbing up hills of moderate height, and gentle slopes. As it advances into Patterdale the inclosures become narrower, and the mountains more lofty and rugged. In its highest sweep are a few small rocky islands, one called Cherry Island, a second Wall-holme, and a third House-holme. Here Place-Fell on the east pushes its barren and rocky base into the lake, and on the west rise several rocky hills; and amongst the rest Stybarrow Cragg, through which the road is hewn, and where oaks and birches grow romantically overhead, out of the fissures of the solid rock, the water below appearing dark and deep as the ocean. In the parts where it is confined by steep and craggy mountains, furrowed with glens and the channels of rivulets, echo responds to successive discharges of fire arms, in most terrific tones: but, in the silence of summer evenings, the sounds of French horns and clarionets call her "soft responsive voice" "from all her cells," in that bewitching strain, which poetry tells us,

> "Has charms to soothe the savage breast,
> To soften rocks and bend the knotted oak."

When

* Ex Exod. Icon. p. 763. Ed. Lip.

When the sky is uniformly overcast, and the air perfectly still, this lake, like many others, has its surface dappled with a smooth oily appearance, sometimes in large spots, but oftener in long irregular lines, casting half the lake into shadow, and leaving the rest of a silvery hue. This phænomenon is called a *keld*, a term also applied to the places which are longest in freezing over. It is usually succeeded by the wind from a southerly quarter, and is supposed to prognosticate the near approach of rain; but we have never seen its cause satisfactorily explained. In dull silent weather, it is a common appearance in rivers with high banks, while spring tides are passing up them; we therefore suspect it has some connection with the current of the lake, which eludes observation under a brighter sky, and when the air is in motion. "I have often," says Mr. Locke, "remarked this appearance on the Lake of Geneva, without being able to assign a satisfactory reason, and the people of the country, I mean the philosophic part of them, are equally at a loss. If the spot were the shadow of a passing cloud; a vapour enough dense to intercept the rays of the sun, would certainly, when suspended in a clear sky, be visible, and immediately account for the appearance. But perhaps the effect may be derived from a cause diametrically opposite to the *density* of vapour. Let us suppose a partial *rareness* of the vapours, dissolved in the atmosphere just above the spot: while every other part of the sky sheds light by the reverberation of rays on the surface of the lake, that part alone sheds but little; and leaves a correspondent spot on the water, which, compared with the splendour of the surrounding parts, appears dark. This state of the sky may very well be considered as a weather-gage; because partial rarefactions destroy the equilibrium of the air."

Broad-water is in the domain of Hartsop, and about a mile above the head of Ulls-water. Its shores are flat, and rather boggy; and reeds, and various water-plants grow in its shallow parts. The road over Kirkstone to Ambleside passes it on the left. The mountains that environ its head are very rugged and sublime.

sublime. It is seen to great advantage from a meadow called Hartsop-high-field. Two brothers were drowned in it in 1785; and tradition tells of a similar accident occurring at it formerly.

Ais-water lies in a narrow glen, shut up with green-sided hills, about a mile south-west of Low Hartsop, near which place the stream that flows from it enters Goldrill-beck. Its water is bright, and its shores sandy; but not a tree, house, or inclosure, to be seen near it. Very excellent trout and perch are caught in it. A mile north of it is *Angle-tarn*, also producing excellent trout, and containing about five acres of water.

Grisedale-tarn has its name from lying at the head of Grisedale. *Red-tarn* lies under the eastern limb of the highest part of Helvellyn. It is about a mile long, and its water of a brownish red; it has a rocky island at its head, where it is deprived of the sun's rays during winter, by the height and steepness of the mountains. The margin of this gloomy lake is in places, set with sloping stones, with a regularity almost betokening the assistance of art. Trout are in great abundance here; but of bad quality. Over a ridge of mountains west of Red-tarn, is *Kepel-cove-tarn*, a clear lake, with sandy shores, and producing abundance of very fine trout. The waters of these two mountain lakes join at the head of Glenridden.

WINANDER-MERE is a name of disputed derivation. Were it not applied to places of such inconsiderable moment in this county as to make us suspect it to be of Saxon origin, we would not hesitate to derive it from the Celtic, *Gwyn hên dwr, the clear ancient lake*, "for we admired it," says Gilpin*, "for its extraordinary brightness. It is all over *nitidis argenteus undis*. The eye can see distinctly, in smooth water, through the medium of at least a dozen yards; and view the inhabitants of its deep recesses, as they play in shoals, and,"

Sporting with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold.

This

* Obs. I. 159.

This lake, in a straight line down its middle, is ten miles and a half long; and by the road through Trout-beck-bridge, Bowness, and Fell-foot, its length is thirteen miles and a half. Below the Ferry it contains, at low water, 2000 acres; and above it 2574, including islands, for which deduct 40 acres, and there remains a constant sheet of 4534 acres of water. It, however, "suffers little change, in *appearance*, from seasons; but preserves the dignity of its character under all circumstances; seldom depressed, and as seldom raised above its ordinary level. Even in the most violent rains, when the country is drenched in water, when every rill is swelled into a river; and the mountains pour down floods through new channels, the lake maintains the same equal temper; and though it may spread a few yards over its lower shores (which is the utmost it does) yet its increase is seldom the object of observation: nor does the severity of the greatest drought make any considerable alteration in its bounds. Once, it is recorded, it rose seven feet in perpendicular height. Its boundaries would then certainly appear enlarged; but this was a very uncommon case." Its breadth is from one to two miles; and its depth, opposite Tower-hill, thirteen fathoms, between Slape-scar and Henholm twenty-three fathoms, and opposite Low-wood from twenty-nine to thirty-one fathoms *. The main feeders that supply it are the Rothay and Brathay, and the next

* "This lake having been reported by the fishermen and others to be in many places seventy and eighty fathoms deep, I determined to try it by experiment; I therefore got a line made of hair, ninety fathoms long, to which I put an iron weight of eight pounds, hollow up the middle. I then sounded this and all the other lakes, and found the depths as marked upon the plans there taken. It had also been reported, that these lakes had gravelly bottoms of clear, white, and red pebbles, &c. but I found no rocky or pebbly bottom; at two fathoms the weight generally sunk into mud at the bottom, and the tube came up filled with very small sand like dust; by letting it stay one minute at the bottom, it would have sunk a foot in the mud, which might be easily distinguished by the line. Indeed at four fathoms deep near Fryer Cragg, in Derwent water, I found a rock, which was the only one I ever found." *Clarke's Survey*, p. 140.

next in magnitude is *Troutbeck*, which rises on the High Street, and enters the lake near the Bishop of Llandaff's seat at Calgarth.

The highest sources of the *Brathay* commence near the borders of Cumberland, between Bow-fell and the Langdale Pikes; and, uniting in the vale of Great Langdale, the whole stream passes through Elter-water, and along the border of Lancashire, till it joins the Rothay at Clappersgate, a quarter of a mile below which place, it sinks its name in Winander-mere. The two main heads of the *Rothay* rise on the north-west side of Langdale Pikes; and after each forming a mountain lake, their joint stream dashes over high rocks, and through the woody glens of Easedale till it meets the brook from Dun-mell-raise, a little above the village of Grassmere; it then fills Grassmere and Rydall water; and, winding through charming scenery on the east side of Loughrigg, loses its name in the Brathay, at Clappersgate, three quarters of a mile below Ambleside. The Ambleside pleasure boats are usually moored at the junction of these rivers; and the landscape between this place and the river's mouth, is composed of a most rich variety of fine meadows, woody knolls, water, gentlemen's seats, and mountains of every strength of colouring and variety of shape.

In this lake are thirteen islands, the largest of which was anciently called Wynandermere Island, more recently Long Holme, and at present is known by the name of CURWEN'S ISLAND. "Amongst the escheats in the 21 Ed. III. there is an order, that the wood in *the island of Wynander Mere*, called Brendwood (that is fire-wood, from the Saxon brennan, to burn) shall not be several, but common to all the free tenants of Kirkby, in Kendal, and of Stirkland, Crostwhaite, Croke, and others, as well to depasture with all their cattle, as to take housebote, and heybote, at their will, without view of the foresters." This island contains twenty-seven acres of ground mostly of the arable kind. "Unto whom it was granted in fee from the Crown, we have not found. It had an handsome neat house in the middle

dle of it, called the Holme-house; which in the civil wars was besieged by Colonel Briggs for eight or ten days, until the siege of Carlisle being raised, Mr. Huddleston Philipson, of Crooke, to whom it belonged, hastened from Carlisle, and relieved his brother Robert, in Holm-house. The next day, being Sunday, Mr. Robert Philipson, with three or four more, rode to Kendal, to take revenge of some of the adverse party there; passed the watch, and rode into the church, up one aisle and down another, in expectation to find one particular person * there, whom they were very desirous to have met with; but not finding him, Robert was unhorsed by the guards in his return, and his girths broken; but his companions relieved him by a desperate charge; and, clapping his saddle on without any girth, he vaulted into the saddle, killed a sentinel, and galloped away, and returned to the island by two o'clock. Upon the occasion of this and other like adventures, he obtained the appellation of ROBIN THE DEVIL. He was killed at last in the Irish wars, at the battle of Washford."

Frances, a grand-daughter of this Mr. Huddleston Philipson, and sole heiress † of her father, Sir Christopher Philipson, sold this island "to Mr. Braithwate of Crooke, who sold the same to one Mr. Floyer, who sold it to Mr. Thomas Barlow, whose brother and heir, Mr. Robert Barlow, sold the same to Thomas English, Esq." About the year 1790, it was purchased by John Christian Curwen, Esq. its present proprietor.

A writer in the Gentlemen's Magazine for 1748, thus describes this island:—"It is covered all over with trees, and edged all round with rocks; at one end rises a mount to a very considerable height above water, on the top of which is a table, and

* Our author, Mr. Machel, who was a royalist, out of delicacy did not choose to name him, as he was then living, but probably it was Colone[l] Briggs." *Burn and Nich.*

† So say Burn and Nicholson, Vol. I. p. 155.; but at p. 141, they mention two other daughters, Elizabeth and Clara, as selling their joint estate to Major Pigeon, a natural son of King Charles II.

seats cut out of the rock, and agreeably shaded with trees. From this enchanting spot we command a large part of the lake; which, together with the country that incloses it, yields a prospect surpassing all that ever attracted my observation. Powis Castle does not exhibit a view more amazing, nor winds more delicate. The transparent waters of the lake extend themselves many miles before us, round which shade rises above shade, rock above rock, and mountain above mountain, even to the clouds, forming the most stupendous theatre, and presenting the most sublime scenes, that human sight can possibly make room for."

In Mr. Barlow's time this place would seem, from the representation of tourists*, to have been one of the loveliest and most sacred seats of simplicity. He placed two small cannon upon it, by the explosion of which, the reduplications of a remarkable echo were heard with great effect. Mr. English's attempts at improvement are severely reprehended by Mr. Hutchinson; and Mr. West, with bewailing preface, tells us: "The sweet secreted cottage is no more; and the sycamore grove is fled. The present owner has modernized a fine slope in the bosom of the island into a formal garden; an unpleasing contrast to the natural simplicity, and insular beauty, of the place." Mr. Curwen finished the large house begun by Mr. English; demolished the garden; and from plans furnished by the late Thomas White, Esq. a celebrated designer of pleasure-grounds, laid out the whole island in a style of great elegance.

"*St. Mary Holme*, otherwise called *Lady Holme*, is another island in this lake, so denominated from a chapel built anciently therein, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. By an inquisition after the death of Joan de Coupland, the jurors find that she died seised of the advowson of the chapel of St. Mary Holme within Wynandermere, which was valued at nothing, because the land that had belonged to the same had of old time been seised into the lord's hand, and laid within the Park of Calvgarth. Among the

* See Young's Six Months' Tour, Vol. III. p. 174. Pennant's North Tour, VI. p. 270.

the returns made by the commissioners to inquire of colleges, chapels, free chantries, and the like, in the reigns of King Henry VIII. and Edward VI. there is the "Free chapel of Holme and Winandermere." This island belonged to the Philipsons of Calgarth, and still goes along with the Calgarth estate. There are no ruins of the chapel remaining. It is a very small island; the chapel would cover nearly half of it. It is a rock with some few shrubs growing upon it, in the middle of the lake, wonderfully adapted to contemplation and retirement."

The fields on the Westmorland margin of this lake rise gently from it; they are of very irregular feature, and generally spotted with clumps of wood, growing naturally upon rocky knolls of various heights and sizes. The Lancashire side is more abrupt, generally covered with wood, extending up the sides of hills, whose tops are brown with heath. A rich and simple magnificence appears round its borders. Its shores are no where remarkably bold; but the distance on every side gradually becomes wild and high; and the range of mountains, from which the various streamlets of the Rothay and Brathay descend, surround its head with great solemnity and grandeur.

"Out of this lake there yearly pass up the river Rothay many very large trouts, and up the river Brathay great store of case, which are like the char, but spawn at another season of the year. And although these two rivers do run a good way together in one channel before they disembogue into Winandermere, and are both very clear and bottomed alike, yet scarce ever any trouts are found in Brathay, or case in Rothay. Some few salmon also, at the spawning season, come from the sea through the lake and up the river Rothay; but none ever up the Brathay."*

"The fishery in this lake," says Dr. Burn, "is farmed by several persons, who altogether pay to the king's receiver for fishing 6l. a year, or for the fishing and Ferry together, 6l. 13s. 8d.—and so it descends to their executors or administrators. The fishing

* Burn and Nich. 185.

is divided into *three cables*, as they call them: first the high cable, from the water head to the char bed, half a mile above Calgarth. Second, the middle cable, from thence to below the ferry. Third, the low cable, from thence to Newby; and in each cable there are four fisheries;" each of whom at present are said to pay ten shillings a year to Lord Lonsdale, and their twelve proprietors, to let each of them for about four guineas a year. Here are caught both common and grey trouts, pike, perch, skellies, and eels; but the char of this lake are its most remarkable produce. They are of two sorts, called by some from their colour, the *silver* and the *golden* char *, and by others, from a supposed anomaly that each breeding fish only spawns once in two years, the *case* char and the *gelt* char, the latter being thought the same as the silver char, and only retaining its name for the year it is barren †: it is accounted the most delicious, and is baked and sent in pots to London. A Winandermere char " is near twice the size of a herring. Its back is of a an olive green: its belly of a light vermillion; softening in some parts into white, and changing into a deep red, at the injection of the fins." ‡ Dr. Burn, from Sir Daniel Fleming's MSS. tells us that char are about nine inches long, and that they are " of three sorts: first the male, being large, with a red belly, but the fish thereof somewhat white within, having a soft roe; and these are called *milting* chars. Secondly, the female being also large, with not so red a belly, but the fish thereof very red within, having its belly full of hard roes, or spawn, called *roueing* chars. Thirdly, the female being not so large, nor so red on the outside, but the reddest within, having no roes in its belly; and these are called *gelt* chars." These, Sir Daniel contends, include one species, which are perfectly distinct from the case which pass up the Brathay to spawn.

" Water-fowl in great plenty resort to this lake, especially in winter;

* Clarke's Surv. p. 144. † West's Guide, p. 79.

‡ Gilp. Obs. I. 160.

winter; such as wild swans, wild geese, duck, mallard, teal, widgeons, didappers, gravyes, (which are larger than ducks, and build in hollow trees,) and many others."

About the year 1634, forty-seven persons, returning homewards from the market at Hawkshead, were overtaken by a storm while they were crossing the ferry, and all drowned.

GRASS-MERE is a small lake at the lower end of a valley of its own name, and about four miles in compass. Nearly the whole of this lake can in most points of view be seen at once. Near its centre rises a small green high island, with a barn upon it; and the church and village of Grassmere decorate its head. Some gentlemen's seats have been lately built with good effect upon its banks; but the old grey habitations, some detached, others in hamlets, and all surrounded with sycamore, or other forest trees, seem the natural and most chaste embellishments of this secluded valley.

Here, in the language of the tourists, is "as sweet a scene as travelled eye ever beheld"—"a peaceful, happy vale." "Near Dunmellraise," says Mr. Gray, "I entered Westmoreland a second time; and now began to see Helm-crag, distinguished from its rugged neighbours, not so much by its height as by the strange broken outlines of its top, like some gigantic building demolished, and the stones that composed it flung across each other in wild confusion. Just beyond it opens one of the sweetest landscapes that art ever attempted to imitate. The bosom of the mountains, spreading here into a broad bason, discovers in the midst Grassmere-water: its margin is hollowed into small bays with bold eminences some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the little lake they command; from the shore a low promontory pushes itself far into the water, and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it; hanging inclosures, corn-fields, and meadows, green as an emerald, with their trees, and hedges, and cattle, fill up the whole space from the edge of the water; and just opposite to

you is a large farm-house, at the bottom of a steep smooth lawn, embosomed in old woods, which climb half way up the mountains' side, and discover above them a broken line of crags that crown the scene. Not a single red tile, no gentleman's flaring house, or garden walls, break in upon the repose of this little unsuspected paradise; but all is peace, rusticity, and happy poverty, in its neatest, most becoming, attire."

RYDAL WATER, like Grassmere, is fed by the Rothay: it is about a mile in length. A wood screens a part of its left bank; but moist grounds, in some places, in others, low wet rocks, thinly covered with birch-trees, alders, and willows, surround the greater part of it. Different sorts of reeds, too, which grow within its shores, and here and there appear in patches all over its surface, are sure indications of its shallowness. Its islands, especially two of them, covered with wood, and of very irregular shape, have a very picturesque effect.

ELTER-WATER, at the foot of Great Langdale, has very irregular shores, is larger than Grass-mere, well decorated with wood, and yields to none of the smaller lakes, either in the variety or interest of its scenery.

HAUSE-WATER, (for *hause*, in the dialects of the north of England) signifies, a *neck*, has its name from a low promontory of closures dividing it, near its middle, into two sheets of water which are connected by a deep neck, or strait, a stone-cast in breadth. This lake is situated in a narrow vale, called Mardale, and is about three miles long, and from a quarter to half a mile in breadth. Its char and trout are in great esteem for their excellence; besides which, it produces perch, skellies, and eels. The mountains that environ its head are steep, bold, and craggy; but have their feet skirted with inclosures, which wind into distant arms of the vale, and hem nearly the whole of the northern border of the lake. On its southern side is Naddle Forest, a steep mountainous ridge, formed like a bow, in the centre of which, Wallow Cragg, a mass of dark upright rocks, overhangs the straits.

straits. Knipe Scar and the village of Rosgill; and, beyond them, Crossfell, and the whole range of eastern mountains, appear from its foot. It is 238 yards above the level of the sea.

Red-tarn, and *Small-water*, the latter of which is often visited by anglers in summer, lie in a high dismal solitude, at the head of Riggindale, which is the highest branch of the vale of Mardale.

Skeggleswater, on the mountains between Longsleddale and Kentmere, is of small extent, but stored with pike, trout, perch, and eels; also with lough-leeches. *Kentmere* gives name to the dale in which it lies, and derives its own name from the river Kent passing through it. *Sunbiggin-tarn* is in the parish of Orton; and, besides eels, affords a red trout not unlike char: great numbers of wild ducks breed about it. The fishery in the *Whinfell-tarn*, in the parish of Kendal, was by special covenant, made in 1670, reserved for the use of the tenants of Whinfell.

CROSSFELL, the highest of the chain of mountains which stretch along the eastern frontiers of the county of Westmorland and Cumberland, is reported * to have been "formerly called *Fiend's-fell*, from evil spirits which are said, in former times, to have haunted the top of this mountain; and continued their haunts and nocturnal vagaries upon it, until St. Austin, as is said, erected a cross, and built an altar upon it, whereon he offered the Holy Eucharist, by which he countercharmed those hellish fiends, and broke their haunts. Since that time it has had the name of Crossfell; and to this day there is a heap of stones, which goes by the name of the *Altar upon Crossfell*. This is an old tradition, that goes current among the neighbourhood." The summit of this mountain, which is about one thousand yards above the level of the sea, is composed of light coloured, and fine-grained sand-stone, and covered with mosses of the byrum, hypnum, and innium kinds, which are here and there intermixed with aira montana, nardus strictus, and festuca ovina: oxalis acetosella and urtica dioica also grow among the limestone cliffs on its brow †.

* Robinson's Nat. Hist. 39. † See Hutch. Cum. V. I. p. 265.

Upon this and the adjoining mountains occurs the phenomenon, called the HELM WIND; which, in spite of St. Austin's charms, continues its vagaries on its ancient haunts. It is peculiar to this district and the confines of Lancashire and Yorkshire, about Ingleborrow, Pendle, and Penigent. It also occurs on Wildboar-fell, in Ravenstonedale; and is most prevalent in the months from October to April. The appearances attending it are a whitish cloud hanging half way down the mountains, but keeping an exact parallelism with every plane, depression, and elevation of their tops, which it *covers* as with a *helmet*. Above this appears the blue sky, and then a white cloud, called the *helm-bar*, from an idea that it represses the fury of the storm: it continues in a tremulous agitated motion, till it disperses; and then the hurricane issues forth, roaring along the sides of the hills, and frequently extending two or three miles from their sides. Beyond the line of its fury the air is frequently in a dead calm, and the sky serene *.

The

* "Its appearances, according to my remarks," says Mr. Richardson, "have been that of a white cloud, resting on the summits of the hills, extending even from Brough to Brampton; it wears a bold broad front, not unlike a vast float of ice, standing on edge. On its first appearance, there issues from it a prodigious noise, which in grandeur and awfulness exceeds the roaring of the ocean. Sometimes there is a *helm-bar*, which consists of a white cloud, arranged opposite to the *helm*, and holds a station various in its distances, sometimes not more than half a mile from the mountain, at others three or four miles; sometimes it is in breadth a quarter of a mile, at others a mile at least; this cloud prevents the wind blowing further westward. The sky is generally visible between the helm and the bar; and frequently loose bodies of vapours, or small specks of clouds, are separated from the helm and the bar, and flying across in contrary directions, both east and west, are seen to sweep along the sky with amazing velocity. When you arrive at the other side of the *bar-cloud*, the wind blows eastward; but underneath it is a dead calm, or gusts of wind from all quarters. The violence of the wind is generally greatest when the helm is highest above the mountains. The cold air rushes down the hill with amazing strength, so as to make it very difficult for a person to walk against it. I have frequently been under a necessity of turning my

The following mountains are of the primeval kind. Their heights above the level of the sea were ascertained by Mr. Dalton.* *Helvellyn*, which is 1070 yards high, has, "about 200 yards below its summit a very fine spring, from which a large stream of water descends all the year round, with little variation in quantity at the different seasons, as my guide informed me: its temperature I found to be 38° †." There was a deep drift of snow upon this mountain on the 18th of July, 1812 ‡. *Bowfell*, at the head of Great Langdale, and *Rydal-head*, are each 1030 yards high: from the summit of the latter, Winandermere, Elter-water, Grassmere, and Rydal-water, are seen. The *High Street* is 912 yards high, and has its name from a broad green road, supposed to be Roman, which runs along its summit, on which the neighbouring shepherds have annual horse races, and other sports, on the 10th of July, to which every one brings the sheep that have strayed into their heathing ground, for their owners to challenge.

Mention occurs of different grammar-schools established in this county prior to the Dissolution. Edward VI. was a patron of the school at Kendal; and Queen Elizabeth founded schools in Appleby, Kirkby Stephen, and Kirkby Lonsdale. From these institutions a host of learned and valuable men were soon distributed all over England: many of them rose to great eminence in the literary

back to take breath at every ten yards at least. It mostly comes in gusts, though it sometimes blows with unabated fury for twenty-four hours, and continues blowing, at intervals, for three, four, five; or even six weeks. I have at different times walked into the cloud, and found the wind increase in violence, till I reached the mist floating on the side of the hill: when once entered into that mist I experienced a dead calm. If the helm is stationed above the mountain, and does not rest upon it, it blows with considerable violence immediately under the helm. I once walked so far on the Aldstonmoor side, till the wind blew from the mountain; hence, I supposed that the wind rushes down on each side; and shepherds have frequently told me they have observed it to be so." *See Hutc. Cumb.* I. 267.

* West. Adv. Vol. II. No. 1. † Dalton's Meteorol. Obs. p. 200.

‡ West. Adv. Vol. I. No. 29.

literary world; and contributed towards the establishment of schools in the several villages in which they were born. Before the conclusion of the 17th century, seminaries of this kind were commenced in every parish, and almost in every considerable village, in Westmorland; and education to learned professions, especially to the pulpit, continued the favourite method of the Westmorland yeomanry of bringing up their younger sons till about the year 1760, when commerce became the high road to wealth, and Greek and Latin began reluctantly, and by slow gradation, to give way to an education consisting chiefly in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Many of this new species of scholars were annually taken into the employment of merchants and bankers in London, and several of them into the Excise. Those that became successful as merchants sent for their brothers and relations; and here began a silent but rapid revolution in the character of the schools, and of the manners of the county. The clergyman generally found preferment at a distance from home, where he settled and died; but the merchant, still indulging the remembrance of his native village, sighed to "die at home at last;" and, as soon as the measure of his avarice was full, brought his riches and new manners and habits amongst his kindred. This was one inlet of that tide of refinement which covered all the campaign parts of Britain before it began to roll into the valleys among the mountainous districts. But another cause, originating in the increasing commerce of the country, had a powerful influence in subduing the sluggish character, and softening the ancient manners, of the inhabitants of this county. They had been satisfied to repose in a kind of sordid competency, neither sweetened with the cheerfulness of contentment, nor recommended by any superior attachment to morality. After the rebellion in 1715, Government planned several new roads in this and the neighbouring counties: but little was effected till the more serious insurrection in 1745. An Act of Parliament was, however, procured for making the turnpike-road from Bowes to Brough-under-Stanemore in 1774. The act for the road from Burton,

Burton, through Kendal and Shap, to Eamont-bridge, was obtained in 1752. But still the roads were neither well executed, nor much frequented, till the press of commerce towards Carlisle and Glasgow, and the numerous visitors to the lakes, introduced a constant succession of travellers from the metropolis, and with them new ideas of human life. A stage coach, called the Fly, commenced from London over Stanemore to Glasgow in 1774; and the Mail began to run along the Kendal and Shap road in 1786. After this the revolution in buildings, dress, furniture, food, manners, and literature, soon attained its height, and the peculiarities of this county are now verging fast into oblivion.

All the old MANOR-HOUSES, and other edifices, were built for defence against the incursions of the Scotch. The larger houses had areas, or yards, strongly walled about, and garnished with turrets and battlements: within these inclosures they shut up their cattle during the night; and when they had notice of an enemy, by firing of beacons, and other modes of alarm. Even the farm-houses were secured with strong doors and gates, and had small windows crossed with strong bars of iron: and many of them had a cow house and stable in the lower story, in the manner of the piles in Northumberland.

But the great bulk of the dwelling-houses consisted of four rooms on the ground floor, and two on the second story. The front door was covered with a low porch, the entrance from which was called the *fresh-wood*, or threshold: from this the *hallan*, a passage nearly four feet broad, led to the other side of the building, where in front was the back door, on the left the down-house door, and on the right the mell door. The *down-house* had no second story, and was open to the rafters, which were left naked: the partition which divided it from the hallan was generally of wicker-work, sometimes of oak staves, or of stone. Here the baking, brewing, washing, and such like, of the wealthier class of yeomanry, was performed: others used it as a receptacle for *elding*, (*yld*, *old*, or *dead* things) the provincial name of firing, whether wood or turf: with mechanics this was the workshop. The melldoor opened into the

heck, a narrow passage six feet long, and leading into the house, from which it was separated by a stone partition that screened the wind from the fire side. The *house* was lighted by two small windows in front, and one behind, and was the common apartment of the family at meals and in the evenings. The back of the *chimney* was formed by the gable of the middle edifice: the other sides were of wicker work, smeared over with clay and cow-dung, or of lath and plaster, commencing at the floor of the loft six feet wide, and gradually narrowing to the top. Here joints of various kinds of meat were suspended to dry for winter use; and under this smoky dome, which in moist weather was constantly shedding a black sooty lie, called hallen drop, sat the family, the women knitting, or spinning wool or flax, the men often carding wool, and the school-boy conning Lilly; while the grandfather, the chronicler of border tales and superstitious legends, relating, among other things, the freaks of the local spirit, *Hobthurst*, so exquisitely described by Milton:

> Tells how the drudging goblin sweat
> To earn his cream-bowl duly set,
> When in one night, 'ere glimpse of morn,
> His shadowy flail had thrashed the corn.
> That ten day-labourers could not end;
> Then lies him down the lubber fiend,
> And stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
> Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
> And cropful out of door he flings,
> 'Ere the first cock his matin rings.
> Thus done the tales to bed they creep,
> By whisp'ring winds soon lulled asleep.

The fire was lighted on a hearth, slightly raised from the ground. A beam of wood, called the *rannel-balk*, ran across the chimney, and from this hung a sooty chain garnished with crooks, suitable for hanging different culinary vessels upon. At the end of the house opposite the fire, was a lage oaken closet of different compartments, on which was carved the owner's name, the

the year in which it was made, endless scrawls, crowns, and other curious devices. This closet was the full height of the house; and had on the right hand of it the door into the pantry or dairy; and in the left the door of the *bower*, or chamber, in which the master and mistress slept, and which was one-third larger than the pantry; the children and servants slept on the loft, which was unceiled, the males at one end, the females at the other. The sides of these buildings were made of stone; the timber of the roof was supported by strong wooden posts fixed in the ground: and the whole covered with thatch of heath or straw, and in the western mountains with a sort of heavy blue slate. This description answers to the houses of the yeomanry in general: those of the peasantry wanted the down-house; and were more rudely built.

The CLOTHING of the men was of the native fleece of the county, home spun, and woven by the village weaver; the wool of a black sheep, slightly mixed with blue and red, was the favourite colour of this cloth, which was very thick and heavy, and of which the coat and waistcoat were made: the breeches, if not of the same, were of leather, generally of buck-skin. The shirt was of harden cloth, made of the finest part of hemp, or the coarsest part of flax; and both these plants were grown for the use of each family, on almost every farm in the county. Itinerant hacklers and ropers went their annual rounds from house to house. The hemp-ridge in many fields bears its name after its use has been forgotten. The women's apparel was of the finer sorts of the native wool, woven into a kind of serge, dyed of a russet, blue, or other colour; and, like the man's, made up by the taylor at the wearer's own fire-side. *Cloggs*, or wooden-soled shoes, still continue in common use, and are well adapted to a mountainous and rainy country.

Besides the large partition closet, the FURNITURE of the *house* consisted of a long oaken table, with a bench on each side of it, where the whole family, master, children, and servants, ate together. The richer sort of people had a service of pewter; but amongst

amongst the middling and poorer classes the dinner was eaten off wooden *trenchers:* hasty-pudding and liquids were served up in small wooden vessels called *piggins*, made in the manner of half barrels, and having one stave longer than the rest for a handle. On one side of the fire was a seat about six feet long, called the *long settle:* its back was curiously carved: and its seat formed a chest with two or three divisions, in one of which the economical housewife laid up, in sorted bundles, thread, buttons, and remnants of cloth, for mending the family apparel. Along the heck side of the fire was the sconce, a sort of fixed bench, under which one night's elden was deposited early every evening. The chairs were of heavy wainscot, with high arms, and carved on the back; but, by being narrow and upright,

> "they pressed against the ribs
> And bruised the side: and, elevated high,
> Taught the raised shoulders to invade the ears."*

Three-footed stools were, however, the most common moveable seats. The bedsteads, too, were of oak, with carved testers of the same wood; those on the loft were commonly without either tester or hangings. The dresses of the family, meal, malt, and dried meat, were kept in strong, clumsy chests, the fronts of which were laboriously ornamented with carved borders, and, like the rest of the furniture, joined together with wooden pins instead of nails. The latches and bolts of the doors were of wood; but the outer door, studded with large headed nails, riveted in the inside. Candles made of peeled rushes (juncus conglomeratus) dipped in the hot fat, procured from frying bacon, were more in use than those made of tallow. The candlestick was a light upright pole, fixed in a log of wood, and perforated with a row of holes up one side, in which a piece of iron, bent at right angles, and furnished with a socket for holding tallow candles, and a kind of pincers for *rushes*, was moved upwards and downwards as convenient.

The refinement and general condition of a people are in nothing more

* Cowper's Task, Book I.

more apparent than in the kinds and quality of their FOOD, and in their method of preparing it. To the rank meals of the Greenlander we attach ideas of stupidity, filthiness, and poverty: and the delicate viands of a London epicure as naturally represent to the mind refined manners, elegance, and riches. This county being supposed unfavourable to the growth of wheat, black oats, called *haver*, and the species of barley called *bere*, or *bigg*, were the only grains it produced. Of the haver, bread was made, or the species of pottage called hasty pudding: this bread being made into thin unleavened cakes, and laid up in chests within the influence of the fire, has the quality of preserving its sweetness for several months: it is still in common use. The bigg was chiefly made into malt, and each family brewed its own ale: during the hay harvest the women drank a pleasant and sharp beverage, made by infusing mint or sage buttermilk in whey, and hence called *whey-whig*. Wheaten bread was used on particular occasions. Small loaves of it were given to persons invited to funerals, which they were expected to "take and eat" at home, in religious remembrance of their deceased neighbour; a custom, the prototype of which is evidently seen in the establishment of the eucharist; for in this county it still bears its Saxon name. *Arvel bread*, from arfull, *full of reverence*,* meaning the holy bread used at the communion. A mess made of ale, boiled with fine wheaten bread and figs, sweetened with sugar, and called *fig-sue*, was the dinner of Good Friday, on which day the boys dragged the bones of horses and other animals about, to the tune of "trot herring, trot herring, trot herring away." The summer provisions consisted of boiled animal food, and the produce of the dairy. Garden vegetables, except onions and a few savoury herbs used in broth, were little known: but a mess made of the tender leaves of Alpine bistort† and groats, mixed with a small

* See Saxon Bible, Ps. 102, 3; and Wulfst. præn. 7.

† Viviparum polygonum, called here *Easter-ment-gions*, i. e. the Sprouts of Easter month, because it makes its appearance about that season. *Groats* are the kernels of oats, divested of the inner and outer husk.

small portion of young nettles, the leaves of the great bell-flower, and a few blades of chives, all boiled together in a linen bag with the meat, was accounted a great delicacy to eat with veal in spring. For want of green fodder, the supply of fat cattle failed in the early part of winter; the food of this season, therefore, consisted in a great measure in dried beef and mutton, and in bacon. Poultry and geese were kept in pens till about the latter end of February; and in the festive season of Christmas, as many pies, made of the flour of wheat, and containing goose, mutton, or sweetmeats, were baked, as served the family for a month or six weeks. Thin half-fed veal made its appearance in March. The fish in the rivers and lakes were never in much esteem. Salmon was in plenty; but in Kendal, as in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the apprentices covenanted in their indentures that they should not dine on this, or other kinds of fish, more than three days in a week. This sort of winter provisions, and the houses being generally built in low situations, and a foot or two within the ground, caused agues to be prevalent here in spring. But the introduction of tea, potatoes, and wheat, and new modes of agriculture, have nearly prevailed over the old system, and agues have disappeared.

A year of dulness and parsimony was always begun and ended with mirth and feasting. From Christmas-Eve to the Twelfth-Day all labour ceased, except attending to cattle; and the drudging miser, who dared to violate this custom, was punished by being elevated upon a long pole, called the *stang*, and in this state borne through the village amidst the huzzas of his neighbours.* At this

* This punishment was also inflicted on adulterers, and those who beat their wives: but in cases where the offender was too powerful to be personally punished, a deputy mounted the stang, and published his neighbour's shame in some such rhyme as this:

It is'n't for my foat 'at I ride ot stang,
But for W. B's, who his wife does bang.

Among the charges attending the getting up the Fuller's and Dyer's miracle play, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1561, is this item: "For two spares for stanges 6d."

this time persons of every condition "made a great supper, and bade many." Care was taken that none of the party should have more than one engagement at a time. Each family knew, by old custom, its own night, and every night was merry. Gervase Markham's "Skill in Cookery" was sometimes studied on these occasions, and the table was loaded with various joints of meat, fowls, pies, puddings, and tarts; but the minced and goose pies were the fare of which all that were orthodox to the customs of their forefathers partook. Ale brewed in October was copiously drank. From the banquet the aged withdrew to the chimney-corner, and passed the night in conversation, or at cards on a low "mensa tripes," turned in a lathe. A part of the youths in odd dresses, masked, and headed by a "motley fool," shewed their dexterity in the sword-dance, or entertained the party with songs or rehearsals learnt from their fathers, and the last resemblances of the ancient Corpus Christi, or miracle plays, which were suppressed through the kingdom in the beginning of the reign of James I.* After this the young of both sexes amused themselves with dancing; or, squatting down closely in a circle, played at hunting the slipper, or, casting the names of the beaux into one hat, and those of the belles into another, drew an anxious marriage lottery: the cushion dance always ended the ball. Ale-possets, (milk boiled with bread, and curdled with ale,) were in esteem at entertainments, and made the breakfast of Sunday morning, and of visitors. At a lying-in the matrons of the *lating*† were regaled with frumenty and sweet butter; the latter of which was a compound of butter and sugar melted together, and seasoned with spices and spirits: this, and a new milk cheese, were always provided a few weeks before they were wanted; and, amongst poor people, the expense attending these preparations for each addition to a family was defrayed by a "gathering" amongst the gossips.

* Weaver's Fun. Mon. p. 405.

† "*To late*," in the language of this county, signifies to *seek*, or *collect*. Leita, in Islandic, has the same meaning. The *Lating* was the circle of neighbours usually bidden to funerals, marriages, or feasts.

Christenings were always celebrated with great jollity: but to marriages all the neighbourhood were lated. As the party returned from church they had always a foot or horse-race to the bridal house, where the victor was rewarded with a ribband from the hand of the bride. After dinner the jocund rebecks "began to sound"

"To many a youth and many a maid"
"Dancing till the evening shade."

A barn was the ball-room. Hucksters and ale-house keepers fixed booths about the dwelling, and sold liquor and sweetmeats to the company. The carousal, too, was heightened with wrestling and leaping matches, and with foot and horse races; the ladies not unfrequently entered the list, and contended in speed for a piece of fine holland. Near the conclusion of the entertainment the bride sat in state, and the company cast money or household utensils into her lap. These orgies concluded with the custom of *throwing the stocking*, a custom which refinement has proscribed as indelicate, though it offered no offence to the decorum of the rude simplicity of the people amongst whom it prevailed: it was, however, accessible only to a chosen party: while the new-married couple sat upright in bed, with the curtains open only at the foot, the young men attempted to hit the bridegroom, and the young women the bride, by throwing the bride's stockings over their shoulder: those who were successful in their attempt went away assured that their marriage was near. Funerals, too, were solemnized with feasting: after any one died, visits of condolence were paid by the aged; and the young people constantly watched the corpse till the day of burial, to which the master and mistress of each family in the lating were invited. Among the rich, the custom of distributing arvel bread at these times gradually yielded to a sumptuous banquet called the *arvel dinner;* but a dole of money and provisions was usually given to the poor.

The influx of refinement was, however, the most apparent in its effects upon the schools: the tide first rolled back upon the foun-

† tains

tains out of which it had originally issued. The predilection for ancient literature and learned professions, which, from its immemorial prevalence, seemed a kind of instinctive propensity among the people of these secluded vales, soon began to yield to the lure of wealth. The discipline of the grammar-schools had been severe, the hours of attendance from six in the morning to six in the evening, with the exception of the breakfast hour from eight till nine, and the dinner time from twelve till two. Prayers were read every morning by the master, or usher; the roll called over every day; defaulters marked; and the truant, the idle, and the dull, too often punished with indiscriminate severity. All red-letter days were half holidays. The vacations were at Christmas and at Pentecost, and seldom for more than a fortnight: but between these seasons the *Barring-out* occurred, a riotous proceeding, in which the boys took possession of this school-room at an early hour in the morning, and refused the master admittance till he had signed certain rules for the regulation of holidays, and a general pardon for all past offences: to this instrument a bondsman was always demanded. The fray concluded with a feast, which, perhaps, and an idle day, were the chief objects both of the institution and continuance of the custom. At Shrove-tide the master's industry was usually remunerated with a gift in money or provisions, proportioned to his desert, and the circumstances of the donor: this in some schools was called this *cock-penny*, a name derived from the master being by ancient usage, and the barring-out rules, obliged to give the boys a premium to fight cocks for. Happily, however, the cock-fighting part of this custom has been long unconnected with the schools, and matches at foot-ball, or other games, in which a whole school divides itself into two parties, each headed by its respective captain, established in its stead.* The parents were often spectators of these contests. The youths of a neighbourhood, rich and poor, were all instructed together, a circumstance which diffused and kept alive a plain familiarity of intercourse amongst

* See Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, p. 40.

all ranks of people,—which inspired the lowest with independence of sentiment, and infused no insolent or unreal consequence into the wealthy. Families, that could afford it, sent their sons to one of the Universities: and the exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford, and to other colleges, annually maintained a number of youths, whose frugal habits, industry, and abilities, almost invariably led them to honourable distinction. But the greatest number completed their education in the head schools, and about their twentieth year became schoolmasters, in which employment they continued till they were at age to enter into Holy Orders: this class of scholars were dispersed all over England, and mostly spent their lives in stipendiary curacies, or in small livings. In this scholastic age the yeomen and the shepherd could enliven their employments or festivities, with recitations from the bucolics of Virgil, the idyls of Theocritus, or the wars of Troy. But when a shorter and easier way was opened to the introduction of youth into opulent prospects, this learned simplicity began to disappear. Teachers of writing and arithmetic, who had hitherto wandered from village to village, now became necessary appendages to the larger schools; and those of inferior note were soon almost exclusively employed in qualifying youth for the counting-house, or Excise. Many respectable merchants, whose early circumstances compelled them to toil for their daily bread, have been educated in *night schools* taught during the winter by a village school-master, a parish clerk, or some industrious mechanic. In short, there seems to have been a long hereditary emulation among the inhabitants of this county to raise their sons beyond the situation of their birth. But then this laudable practice was, till of late, clouded by neglect of their daughters. The education of the females in general consisted merely in learning to read very indifferently; a few were taught to write; and many entirely neglected. Indeed, the servile drudgery in which the women were employed was strongly characteristic of the manners of feudal times. A century has not elapsed since in the dales bordering upon Yorkshire the women often carried dung in hotts, a

sort

sort of wicker panniers, on their shoulders to the fields, while the men laid in groups on a sunny bank, employed in knitting, and no other way participating in the labour of their wives and daughters, than in filling their loads; and, though this degrading custom has disappeared, it is still far from uncommon to see the "beautiful servant maids of this county toiling in the severe labours of the field, driving the harrows or the ploughs, or sweating at the dung-cart."*

THE BARONY OF WESTMORLAND

anciently consisted of the honours and seignories of Appleby and Burgh, which contain under them all the subordinate manors holden of the lords of Westmorland; and, indeed, all that seems to have been included in that division of the kingdom of Northumberland, which, in Edward the Confessor's time, was entitled Appleby-shire. William the Conqueror granted the county of Cumberland and this barony to *Ranulph de Meschiens*, one of his followers. This baron married Lucia, daughter of *Hugh de Abrinois*, surnamed Lupus, and nephew of the Conqueror. Their son, Ranulph, succeeded, not only to the greater part of his father's estates in the county of Cumberland, but to the palatinate of Cheshire, where he settled, and of which his grandfather, Lupus, had been Count. His Cumberland and Westmorland estates he bequeathed to his sister, married to *Robert de Trevers*, whose daughter, Iberia, married to *Ranulph Engain*, had a son, William Engain, whose daughter and heir was married to *Simon de Morville*. From this Simon they passed to his son Roger, and afterwards to his son Hugh, one of the four barons of the king's bed-chamber, who, during the service of vespers, stained the altar of the church of Canterbury with the blood and brains of Thomas a Becket. Maud de Morville, sister of Hugh, married *William de Veteripont*, with whom he received the manor and estate in this county, which from her still bears the name of Maud's Meaburn. King Henry II. however, was not only forced

* See Pringle's Survey, p. 265.

to walk with bleeding feet, in penance to the tomb of Becket, but to visit the estates of the perpetrators of his death with forfeiture. The Castle of Appleby was committed to the custody of *Gospatric, son of Orme*, whose family was considerable in this neighbourhood; but it does not appear that either Appleby, or any other part of the Morville possessions, was granted in fee to Gospatric; for by an inquisition taken in the first year of Edward I. it appears that they had continued in the hands of the crown, from the attainder of Hugh de Morville, till King John granted them to Robert de Veteripont, grandson of Roger de Morville, by his daughter Maud.

1. The VETERIPONTS were of a "noble Norman extraction," descended from the Lords of Curvaville. WILLIAM, who married Maud de Morville, "was a younger brother of Ivo, and raised his fortunes merely by the king's favour and his own virtues, and his marriage with his wife, and his own industry."* His father's name was William, whose father or grandfather came into England with the Conqueror.

2. ROBERT DE VETERIPONT, son of William and Maud, obtained from King John, in 1202, a provisional grant of the custody of the Castles of Appleby and Brough with the sheriffalty of Westmorland; and in the next year had them granted to him in perpetuity. He appears to have been a great public character. Among other offices, he had the custody and disposal of much of the royal treasure; a like power over prisoners taken in the French wars; the guardianship and education of the king's niece, and of Prince Richard, afterwards Earl of Cornwall. He was sheriff of Caen in Normandy; eleven times sheriff of different counties in England; a keeper of the Castles of Windsor, Bowes, Salisbury, Carlisle, and many others; a justice in eyre; and a great accumulator of his estate. Besides this, he took the cross in the Holy Land, and was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Shap. His wife was Idonea, heiress of John de Builly. He died in 1228, leaving issue one daughter, Christian, and one son,

3. JOHN

* Pemb. MSS.

3. JOHN DE VETERIPONT, a minor, in ward to Hugh de Brugh, Earl of Kent, and Lord Chief Justice of England. He sold part of the lands of his barony. He married Sibilla, daughter of William Ferrars Earl of Derby, and dying without issue, about 1297, left one son,

4. ROBERT DE VETERIPONT, a ward to the king, and in the guardianship of the Prior of Carlisle, who suffered a most scandalous waste to be made of the estate, the houses to fall into ruins, and the game and wood to be destroyed. He married Isabella Fitz-Peter, second sister and co-heiress of Richard, Baron of Berkhamstead, and Chief Justice of England, by whom he had issue Isabella and Idonea: but siding with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, against Henry III. he died of wounds received under the banner of the confederate barons. His estates were seized; but, at the intercession of Prince Edward, restored April the twenty-sixth, 1266, to his daughters. Idonea, the younger, married, first, Roger de Leybourne of the county of Kent, son of her guardian; and, afterwards, John de Crombwell, of a Northumberland family: she died without issue: her moiety of the Veteripont estate, therefore, fell to the heirs of her sister, Isabella, who married

1. ROGER DE CLIFFORD, son and heir of Roger Clifford, of Clifford Castle, Herts, whom the king had appointed guardian to her during her minority. His paternal estate was the manor of Temedbury, which the king, in 1263, increased with valuable grants of land in the vale of Monmouth. He built the greatest part of Brougham Castle; and was slain in the fortieth year of his age, in the Isle of Anglesey, in a skirmish with the Welch. His widow, during her son's minority, "sat as sheriffess in the county of Westmoreland, upon the bench with the judges there," concerning the legality of which, says the Countess of Pembroke, I obtained "Lord Hailes his opinion." Her son,

2. ROBERT DE CLIFFORD, was about eight years old when his father was slain. He was of a high martial spirit, and became the greatest man of his family. In 1293, at the age of twenty-

three, he was made a captain and keeper of the marches, between England and Scotland. He was also one of the four guardians whom Edward the First appointed for his son and successor; and a justice of the king's forests north of the Trent. Edward II. made him admiral of England, and a lord marcher; and on account of his laudable services, conferred upon him the honour of Skipton Castle, in Craven, at first for life; and afterwards, on condition of his relinquishing the grants made to his father in the vale of Monmouth, settled it upon him and his heirs for ever. His wife was Maud de Clare, niece of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford of whose possessions she became a coheiress. He was slain in the battle of Bannockburn, June 25, 1314, in the fiftieth year of his age, when his eldest son,

3. ROGER DE CLIFFORD, was about fifteen years old. Being concerned in the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion, in 1321, this baron was attainted of treason; but Edward III. in the first year of his reign, restored him to his lands and honours, in which year he died unmarried. Julian's Bower has its name from a consort of his, by whom he had several children. He was succeeded by his brother, ROBERT DE CLIFFORD, to whom the large possessions of his great aunt, Idonea de Veteripont, fell by her death, in 1333. He married Isabella, daughter of Maurice, Lord Berkeley; and, after leading a retired and rural life, died May the 20th, 1343, aged thirty-nine years, leaving three sons, Robert, Roger, and Thomas.

4. ROBERT LORD CLIFFORD was thirteen years and a half old at the time of his father's death. He married Euphemia, daughter of Ralph de Neville of Middleham Castle in Yorkshire, and sister of Ralph de Neville, who was created Earl of Westmorland. He died in France in his mother's life-time, aged thirty-two, and without issue. To him succeeded his brother, ROGER, accounted one of the wisest men of his age. He signalized himself greatly by his gallantry and valour, especially with the Earl of Arundel, in transporting a great army from England to assist the Duke of Britanny against the French king.

His

His wife was Maud de Beauchamp, daughter of Thomas Earl of Warwick. He had a great passion for building; and, after repairing the castles and seats of his ancestors, died in 1391, aged fifty-seven years, leaving one daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom was

5. THOMAS DE CLIFFORD, then about twenty-six years old. He was the "tenth sheriff of Westmorland, and the sixth lord of the honour of Skipton." At the commencement of his career he was a great favourite with Richard II. but imbibing the profligate and licentious manners of his master, he was in the number of those whom the king consented to be banished from court, by act of Parliament in 1387. He was slain at Spruce, in Germany, October 4, 1393. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Ross, of Hamlake Castle, in Yorkshire, by whom he had issue John and Maud.

6. JOHN DE CLIFFORD was born in 1389, and was about seventeen years a ward to the king. On account of his valour and military skill he rose into high esteem at court, was created a Knight of the Garter, summoned to five parliaments, and was butler at the coronation of Catharine, Queen of Henry V. To the French wars he carried over three knights, forty-seven esquires, and 150 archers, one third of them on horseback, the rest on foot. He fell at the siege of Meaux, in 1422. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of the renowned Henry Lord Percy, surnamed Hotspur, by whom he had issue Thomas, Henry, and Mary.

7. THOMAS DE CLIFFORD was thirteen years a minor. During a heavy fall of snow in 1338, he and his men clothed themselves in white, and surprized and took the town of Poictiers, which he also most gallantly defended in 1440 against the fruitless attempts of the French king to recover it. He was a steady adherent to Henry VI. against Richard Plantagenet: but fell, with his uncle, Henry Percy, in the battle of St. Albans, May 22, 1455, in the fortieth year of his age, and was buried in the Abbey church there, "as appears from the ledger-book of that Abbey, and also

by a monument for those two lords, which was standing there within our father's and our memories.* He left nine children by his wife, Johanna Dacre, of Gilsland, whereof

8. JOHN DE CLIFFORD, who, at the time of his father's death, was twenty years old, was the eldest. He became very active in the king's service: but during the battle of Wakefield, in revenge for his father's death, he slew the Earl of Rutland, a youth between seventeen and eighteen years of age,‡ a circumstance which, in the opinion of that age, tarnished the lustre of his military character. Grafton says Rutland was scarce twelve years of age, "a fayre gentleman, and a maydenly person." He was conveyed out of the battle by his chaplain; but being perceived by Clifford's band before he reached the town, "by reason of his apparell," they "demanded what he was. The yong gentleman, dismayde, had not a word to speak, but kneeled on his knees, cravyng mercy and desiring grace, both with holdying up his hands and making a dolorous countenance, for his speach was gone for fear. Save him, said his chapleyn, for he is a prince's sonne, and peradventure may do you good hereafter. With that worde, the Lord Clifford marked him, and sayde, By God's blood, thy father slue mine, and so will I do thee and all thy kinne! and with that word strake the erle to the hart with his dagger, and bad his chapleyn beare the erle's mother and brother worde what he had done and sayde. In this act, the Lord Clifforde was accompted a tyraunt and no gentleman." He was also in the second battle of St. Albans: but fell in the bloody contest between Towton and Saxton, in Yorkshire. He married Margaret Bromflett, who brought into this family the *baronage of Vescy*. "She also brought Lonsborrow House, and fair lands about it, and other lands, to the house of the Cliffords that descended from her."§ Their issue was Henry, Richard, (who died young in the Low Countries) and Elizabeth.

9. HENRY

* Pemb. MS. I. 64. † Ib.

‡ Ibid, MSS. I. 94. Austin Vincent's Nobility, p. 822.

§ Pem. MS. I. 93.

9. HENRY was seven years old at the time of his father's death, immediately after which, as his life was sought by the royal party, he was sent into Yorkshire, and there "kept as a shepherd's boy, and his parentage concealed." * His mother married a second time to the benevolent Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, of Threlkeld, in Cumberland, who became a protector of her orphan son, although she had two children by him. "There is," says the Pembroke Memoirs, "a certain tradition, which is also averred by divers old writings and papers in several men's hands, that, presently after she was a widow, she was fain to conceal and hide her sons. The oldest of them she committed to the tuition of certain shepherds, whose wives had served her, and which shepherds and their wives had kept him concealed, sometimes at Lonsborrow, and sometimes in Cumberland for the space of almost four and twenty years, till Henry VII. obtained the Crown, at which time he was restored by Act of Parliament." † The fear of discovery prevented any attention to his education; we therefore find that he never learnt to write more than his initials, or his name in full, at the farthest. When he was called to Parliament, he, however, behaved with much wisdom and discretion; but his chief delight was in rural life, and in attending to the reparation of his castles. "He built a great part of Bardon Tower, which is now much decayed; and there he lived much; which, it is thought, he did the rather because that he had furnished himself with instruments" for the "study" of astronomy, "in which he did exceedingly delight." ‡ His first wife was Anne, daughter of John, St. John of Bletsoe, by whom he had seven children. By his second wife, Mrs. Florence Pudsey, he had two or three sons and a daughter. He died in 1523, aged seventy.

10. HENRY, son of Henry Lord Clifford, and Anne St. John, was about thirty years old when he came to his estate. In addition to the titles and honours of his father, he was created Earl of Cumberland, and a Knight of the Garter. He was also made

* Ib. 94. † Ib. 95. ‡ Ib. 107.

made president of the northern parts, was several times Lord Warden of the Marches, and behaved with great nobleness and gallantry in the wars against Scotland. But early habits of friendship with Henry VIII. and a strong passion for parade and greatness, seem to have robbed his heart of filial affection. The pure simplicity and unequivocal openness of his father's manners had long been an offence to his pride; but the old man's alliance with Florence Pudsey provoked his irreconcilable aversion. His first wife, Margaret Talbot, eldest daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, died without issue. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Henry, fifth Earl of Northumberland, he had two sons and four daughters. He died in 1542, aged 49, and was succeeded by his eldest son

11. HENRY, who was born in 1517. "He was much addicted to alchymy and chemistry, and a great distiller of water, and maker of other chemical medicine; and very studious in all manner of learning, so as he had an excellent library, both of written-hand books and printed books."* "In his youth he was somewhat prodigal, and sold the manor of Temedbury after it had continued 326 years in the family; but his latter years were spent in rural life, and he grew so rich, as he did purchase lands, leases, and tythes, to a great value, both of old Sir Thomas Challoner, and the widow Lady Drury, and others." † His first wife was Eleanor Brandon, daughter of Charles Duke of Suffolk, and Mary Queen of France, by whom he had several sons, who died in infancy, and one daughter married to the Earl of Derby. "Immediately after her death, he fell into an extreme sickness, of which he was at length laid out for a dead man, upon a table covered with a hearse of velvet. But some of his men, that were then very careful about him, perceiving some little signs of life in him, did apply hot cordials inwardly and outwardly unto him, which brought him to life again; and so after he was laid upon his bed again, he was fain, for four or five weeks together after, to suck the milk out of a woman's breast, and only to live on that food; and

* Pemb. MS. I. 126. † Ib.

and after to drink asses milk, for four or five months longer: yet after that, before the year was ended, he became a strong able man, and so continued till a little before his death."* His second wife was Anne, youngest daughter of William Lord Dacre. "She never was at London, nor near it; but applied herself to domestic and home affairs, while she was maid, wife, and widow."† Their issue was two sons and three daughters. He died in Brougham Castle, aged about 53 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son

12. GEORGE, the third Earl of Cumberland, who was born in Brougham Castle, August the 8th, 1558. He was a pupil of Dr. Whitgift, at Oxford, where he obtained a distinguished character in the arts, especially in mathematics, attainments which not only gave him a passion, but qualified him for those maritime adventures, which raised him to great celebrity. He was a person of great activity of body, sprightliness of wit, and civility of demeanour. In tournaments he so far excelled all his contemporaries, that on one occasion Queen Elizabeth, charmed with his agility, presented him with her glove, which he afterwards wore in the front of his hat, at all public festivals. But by expensive amusements, and his sea enterprizes, he consumed more of his estate than all his ancestors besides. He was one of the commissioners on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and one of the four earls present at her execution. He married Margaret Russel, youngest daughter of the Earl of Bedford, a lady endowed with all those accomplishments of body and mind, which give the charm of fascination to the female character; but who, while her too courtly lord shone the pageant of a tournament, and lusted for the admiration of other eyes, was left at a country seat in neglect and solitude. Her issue were Francis and Robert, who died young, and

13. ANNE, born in Skipton Castle, January 30, 1591. "Her father died when she was about ten years of age, leaving her under the tuition of her good mother; but her chief breeding was

* Pemb. MS. I. 126. † Ib. p 121.

was under her aunt, the Countess of Warwick, chief lady of the bed-chamber to Queen Elizabeth: her instructor in her younger years being the learned Mr. Daniel, the histriographer, and poet." * Immediately after her father's death, under the counsel and advice of her mother, she began to assert her claim to the possessions of the Cliffords, against her uncle, Francis, to whom the title of Earl of Cumberland descended; and though James I. used the whole weight of his kingly influence against her, yet she undauntedly persevered, and finally obtained her cause: concerning this matter she tells us that "Queen Anne, the Dane, admonished me to persist in my denial of trusting my cause concerning the lands of my inheritance to her husband King James's award, which admonition of hers, and other my friends, did much confirm me in my purpose." She married first, February 25, 1609, Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, by whom she had issue Margaret and Isabella; the latter of whom was married to James Compton, Earl of Northampton, by whom she had six children, who all died without issue, so that Margaret became the sole heiress of the Clifford family. Her second husband was Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by whom she had two sons who died in infancy. From the time of her second widowhood, in 1649, to her death, in March 23, 1675, she was employed in repairing her castles, and in works of public and private charity. Bardon Tower, and the Castles of Skipton, Pendragon, Brough, Appleby, and Brougham; the churches of Skipton, Appleby, Bongate, and Ninekirks; and the chapels at Barden, Mallerstang, and Brougham, she either entirely rebuilt, or restored out of ruins. She also rebuilt several of her manor mills; and, according to Mr. Sedgwick's account, expended in this way not less than 40,000l.; besides being at an immense charge in law-suit, in defence of her rights, against her uncle

* Mr. Sedgwick, her steward, and travelling tutor to her grandson, the Earl of Thanet, left a memoir of his life, which contains many curious particulars respecting the Countess of Pembroke; the "substance" of it is given by Dr. Burn, V. I. p. 294—303.

uncle Francis, Earl of Cumberland, and his son the Lord Clifford. Oliver Cromwell "would needs be a stickler, and interpose in behalf of the tenants; and to that purpose issued out a commission to some gentlemen in the barony of Kendal to treat with her about composing that difference at Appleby Castle. When they came there, she used them with all kindness and courtesy; but told them plainly she would never refer any of her concerns in that kind to the Protector, or any living person; but leave it wholly to the discretion of the law; adding further, that she that had refused to submit to King James on the like account would never do it to the Protector, whatever hazard or danger she incurred thereby." In imitation of her ancestor, Isabella de Veteripont, she sat personally in court at Appleby, and executed the office of sheriff. She employed Roger Dodsworth in collecting and arranging materials for an account of all her progenitors for 400 years, which she "caused to be fairly engrossed in three large books, one of the Veteriponts, one of the Cliffords, and one of the Earls of Cumberland: and in the margin is expressed where the originals are to be found. She had, in the worst of times, the liturgy of the church of England duly in her own private chapel, where she never failed to be present at it." * Weekly distributions and daily alms were given at her gate. The consumption of her household she regularly purchased with ready money, in the towns and villages around her, "seldom procuring any thing from London, being desirous the country might benefit by her." † She was an indefatigable and attentive reader, and a great proficient in history: exceeding temperate in her diet, and plain in her apparel, which consisted of "a petticoat and waistcoat of black serge; nor could any persuade her to wear others." ‡ The occurrences of the day, and all strangers that came to her house, whether upon visits or business, she regularly entered in her diaries §, many of which are yet extant in Appleby Castle.

* Sedgwick's Memoir. † Ib. ‡ Ib.

§ We select the following passages, as specimens of the minuteness of these curious

Castle. We conclude our sketch of the life of this remarkable personage in her own words. "I was very happy in my first constitution, both in my mind and body, both for internal and external endowments. For never was there child more equally resembling both father and mother, than myself. Mine eyes were black, like my father's, and the form and aspect of them quick and lively, like my mother's. The hair of my head was brown, and very thick, and so long that it reached to the calf of my leg, when I stood upright, with a peak of hair on my forehead, and a dimple in my chin. Like my father, full-cheeked; and round-faced like my mother; and an exquisite shape of body resembling my father. But now time and age have long since ended all these beauties, which are to be compared to the grass of the field, as Isaiah xl. 6, 7, 8. 1 Peter i. 24. For now when I caused these memorials of myself to be written, I have passed the sixty-third year of my age; and, though I say it, the perfections of my

curious records, and of the domestic habits of their writer. They are from her last diary, which commences January 1, 1676, and concludes March 21, two days previous to her death.

"Feb. 11. In the morning, did I see Mr. Robert Wilson of Penrith, paid for a rundlet of sack; but I was very angry with him because I thought it too dear, and told him I would have no more of him, and then he slipt away from me in a good hurry.

"Feb. 22. And this day, before I was out of my bed, did I pare off the tops of the nails of my fingers and toes; and when I was up I burnt them in the fire, in the chimney of my bed-chamber in Brougham Castle: and, a little after, in this same chamber of mine did George Goodgion clip off all the hair of my head, which I likewise burnt in the fire. And after supper, I washed and bathed my feet and legs in warm water wherein beef had been boiled, and some brawn; and I had not done this to myself since the eighteenth of December, that George Goodgion cut my hair from me, in this Brougham Castle: God grant that good may betide me and mine after it."

"March 11. This morning did Henry Benson, my hind at Southfield, and two other men with him, come hither from Appleby; so I had them into my chamber, and saw them paid for mending the fences, scaling the mole-hills, and dressing the meadows at Southfield, and Rampkin Close; and they dined below in the hall.

my mind are much above those of my body. I had a strong and copious memory, a sound judgment, and a discerning spirit; and so much of a strong imagination in me, so as that many times even my dreams and apprehensions beforehand proved to be true: so as old *Mr. John Denham*, a great astronomer, that sometime lived in my father's house, would say that I had much in nature, to shew that the sweet influences of the Pleiades, and the bands of Orion, mentioned by Job, were powerful, both at my conception and nativity."

Concerning her marriage she says, "These two lords, to whom I was by Divine Providence married, were in their several kinds worthy noblemen as any in the kingdom; yet it was my fortune to have crosses and contradictions with them both. Nor did there want malicious ill-willers to blow and foment the coals of dissension between us, so that in both their life-times, the marble pillars of Knowle, in Kent, and Wilton, in Wiltshire, were to me oftentimes but the gay arbours of anguish, insomuch, as a wise man that knew the inside of my fortune, would often say, that I lived in both my lord's great families, as the river of Roan, or Rhodanus, runs through the lake of Geneva, without mingling any part of its streams with that lake; for I gave myself wholly to retiredness as much as I could in both these great families, and made good books and virtuous thoughts my study and companions, which can never deserve affliction, nor be daunted, when it unjustly happens; and by a happy genius I overcame all these troubles."

When she grew up Dr. Donne is reported to have said of her that "she knew well how to discourse of all things, from predestination to slea-silk."* Such was the heroic daughter of a heroic father, whose spirit dictated this animated answer to the insolent minister of an ungrateful court, who would force into one of her boroughs a person disagreeable to her: "I have been bullied by an usurper; I have been neglected by a court; but I will

* Bishop Rainbow's Discourse at her funeral in 1657.

will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man shall not stand. ANNE DORSET, PEMBROKE, and MONTGOMERY." *

1. Margaret Sackville, after the death of her sister the Countess of Southampton, remained sole heir of the Clifford family. She was married April the twenty-first, 1629, to JOHN Lord TUFTON, afterwards second Earl of THANET, by whom she had issue, six sons and six daughters. The first four of the sons, namely, Nicholas, John, Richard, and Thomas, and a son of Sackville, the fifth son, became successively Earls of Thanet. This Earl John died in 1664, and his countess twelve years after.

2. JOHN TUFTON, according to his mother's will, inherited the Clifford estates; and, at the death of his elder brother, Nicholas, became Earl of Thanet; but dying without issue, the estates and titles devolved upon Richard, who died unmarried in 1683, when Thomas, the fourth brother, and sixth Earl of Thanet, succeeded: he married Catharine, daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; and in the House of Lords established his claim to the title and barony of Lord Clifford, first granted to his maternal ancestor, Robert de Clifford, in 1300. He was frequently styled the good Lord Thanet. A small manuscript volume, containing an account of his family disbursements, and extensive charities, was lately discovered by the present steward at Appleby Castle. These accounts are interspersed with occasional remarks entered at the instance of his Lordship; and some of them authenticated by his own signature, being intended partly for the regulation of his own conduct, and partly for the benefit of his descendants. He died in 1729, without surviving male issue, when he was succeeded by his nephew,

3. SACKVILLE TUFTON, son of Sackville Tufton, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Wilbraham, Esq. of Newbottle, Northampton, who married Mary Saville, younger daughter and coheir of William, Marquis of Halifax. He had a long contest in chancery with his tenants in Westmorland respecting the customs

* Pennant's Nor. Tour, Vol. III. 360.

customs of several manors, which was at length settled by arbitration.

SACKVILLE TUFTON, son of Sackville Tufton, and Lady Mary Seville, married Mary, daughter of Lord John Sackville, second son of Lionel, Duke of Dorset, and had issue, besides others,

SACKVILLE TUFTON, ninth Earl of Thanet, Baron Tufton of Tufton, and a baronet, hereditary sheriff of Westmorland, and Lord of Skipton in Craven. He was born June 30, 1769. Succeeded his father Sackville, the late Earl, April the 10th, 1786; married February 28, 1811, Anne Charlotte de Bojanovitz, descended from a noble family in Hungary. He is a great patron of agriculture, and has much improved his estates in Westmorland.

APPLEBY.

The remains of Roman towns, or fortresses, in this and other northern counties, are known by the general title of *Burwens*: here the appellation is supposed to be changed into *Burrals*, which Dr. Burn explains by 'borough walls.' The place bearing this name is about a mile south of Appleby; and foundations of buildings are said to be sometimes dug up about it. That Appleby sprung out of a Roman station seems, however, to rest upon no better evidence than analogy and conjecture. Though most of the old Saxon towns were of Roman origin, yet all of them were not: and Reginald Bainbrig's inscription *Aballaba quam circumfluit Ituna*, &c. is grounded on the supposition that the Antonine Itinerary was made in the time of M. Aurelius; and upon his friend Camden's assertion, that *Aballaba*, the fourteenth station on the Wall, was here. Horsley's opinion too that *Galacum* was at Appleby, is far too fanciful and suppositious to admit of sober refutation. No Roman antiquities have ever been discovered here.

Appleby, like other towns in the kingdom, unquestionably signifies *the apple town*. Its early importance is evident, from its

giving name to one of the shires, into which Edward the Confessor divided the kingdom of Northumberland. In 1173, King William of Scotland surprised the castle, and utterly destroyed the town; for which Henry II. imposed a fine of 500 marks on Gospatric, the son of Orme, and smaller sums upon other families in the county: he also restored the town, and for forty marks each, granted, on the same day, to Appleby and to the city of York *charter* containing similar immunities, viz. "freedom from toll, stallage, pontage, and lastage, throughout England, except in the city of London." King John renewed this charter, and granted the inhabitants their own borough and town, providing that they paid its rent in equal moieties at Michaelmas and Easter. Henry III. also, gave a charter, in which all things were like that of York *. In Edward the Second's time it paid a *fee farm rent* of twenty marks a year, equal to 2200 burgages. But the Scots, in 1388, by a second conflagration, deprived it of the consequence it had preserved after their first visit; for it was answered to an inquisition, made in 1555, respecting arrears of its ancient fee farm rent, that though the town, since it was last burnt, had been gradually repairing, yet *nine parts* of it were still in ruins; whereupon its rent was changed from twenty to two marks a year. The foundations of buildings, discovered by the plough for two or three miles around it, evince its former great extent. At present it consists of one broad street, irregularly built on the slope of a steep hill, at the upper end of which stands the castle, and at the lower end the parish church of St. Lawrence. With Bondgate, in 1801, it contained 1145 inhabitants; in 1812, about the same number: exclusive of Scattergate and Bondgate, it has inhabited houses 120, families 160, inhabitants 711.

The nature and history of the CORPORATION of the borough of Appleby is somewhat obscure. In the time of Henry III. mention occurs of the *burgmote* and the *common seal* of the burgesses of Appleby. Dr. Burn also recites a deed made in the same reign, and

* Pennant's Downing and Alston, p. 141.

and signed, among others, *Majore* and *præpositis* de Appleby. The act of Parliament of the 13th of Edward I. concerning the acknowledgement of a statute merchant, says—" face venir sun dettur devaunt *le meyre* de Appleby." From which expression, it is clear, that this borough was governed by a mayor at a very early period: the provosts seem to have been equal to sheriffs, or bailiffs, and signed the public acts of the town with the mayor: at present they only attend with halberds. A confirmation charter to Shap Abbey, in 1274, is subscribed: Teste Thoma filio Johannis tunc *vicecomite* de Apelby.

When Roger de Clifford, in 1726, made claim to the services of the borough, under plea of its being granted to his ancestor Robert de Veteripont, it was found, " that neither Robert de Veteripont, nor any that succeeded him as heir, ever had seisin of the borough of Appleby, in which the burghers dwell; but that King John gave to the said Robert, *Old Apilby*, where the boudmen dwell *, and Burgh under Stanmore, with the appurtenances; which lands King John had in his hands, by reason of the trespass committed by Hugh de Morville. They find also that the said King John gave to the said Robert, the sheriffwick and rent of the county of Westmorland, with the services thereof, and all the tenants of the king, except those that hold by knight's service." Also that these burghers only did fealty to the Veteripont by two bailiffs, chosen out of their own community, so as to be responsible to him for the rent of their borough, as sheriff in fee, and not as lord of the borough. After this success the burgesses began to contend for a title of franchises, as the return of writs, and pleas of Withernam, which belonged to the sheriff by jurisdiction; but the sheriff proved that the bailiffs of the town never had this power.

Cromwell, enraged at the adherence of the burgesses here to the royal cause, imposed a restrictive charter upon them †.

* Vetus Appilby ubi Villani manent.

† Mr. Matchel tells us, that when the proclamation was issued by Cromwell for

King James II. demanded all their old charters, which were delivered up, and have never since been heard of. He, however, in 1685, incorporated them *de novo*, by the name of the "mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of the borough of Appleby; that one of the burgesses shall be mayor, that there shall be a recorder, that twelve of the burgesses (besides the mayor) shall be aldermen, that sixteen of the capital burgesses shall be of the common-council, that there shall be a coroner, sword-bearer, serjeant at mace, two chamberlains, and two bailiffs. "But two years after, the king having issued a quo warranto against this, as well as several other corporations, they returned their charters, and no further one was ever granted. A royal proclamation, issued in 1688, however, declares that this and their former resignation were never inrolled. As the law, therefore, seems to pronounce that a char-

for proscribing Charles II. and proclaiming him a traitor, no man belonging either to the town or corporation, "could be induced to appear in so horrid a villany;" but that "the soldiers had recourse to a fellow in the market, an unclean bird, hatched at Kirkby Stephen, the nest of all traitors, who proclaimed it aloud, whilst the people stopped their ears and hearts, and had nothing open, but their eyes, which were filled with tears." When Captain Atkinson (a native of Winton, and hanged with two others, April 1, 1664, for being concerned in the Kaber plot) attempted to choose a *round head* mayor, by force of arms, the town resisted, and chose a moderate man; and though this man, Captain Atkinson, induced the Protector to impose a new charter upon them, yet they kept their old one to the last; and at the Restoration, the mayor "would not handle the staff of authority, nor suffer the oath of office to be administered unto him, till he had sent for Oliver's charter; and, in the face of the court, cut it in pieces with his own hands; and, then looking about, he espied some taylors, and cast it to them, saying it should never be a measure unto them." The Restoration was commemorated here with as many bonefires as houses; and "after service done at the church the Countess of Pembroke, with the mayor, aldermen, and gentry of the county, with the sound of trumpets, and an imperial crown carried before them, ascended two stately scaffolds at each end of the town, hung with cloth and arras of gold, where they proclaimed, prayed for, and drank the health of the king on their knees. The aged countess seemed young again to grace the solemnity."

a charter granted in consideration of a void surrender is void also, it follows that Appleby at present subsists as an ancient corporation by prescription, without any known written charter now in use. The officers of the borough are nearly the same as those recited in James the Second's charter. The mayor, among other privileges, has power to arrest for any sum without limitation; and by immemorial custom he takes place of the Judges of Assize.

This borough has sent *two members to Parliament* since the twenty-sixth of Edward I. The *Assizes* of the county were held in the town-hall here, till the erection of the new gaol and court-houses, in Bondgate, in 1771. The judges by immemorial custom have been entertained in the castle, at the expense of the sheriff. In Leland's time Appleby "was but a poor village, having a ruinous castle, wherein the prisoners were kept." The gaol was afterwards in the old chapel, at the bridge end, a most loathsome and confined place, where it continued till the new one was built. The bridge end was guarded by a gateway, lately pulled down.

The cloisters, or *market-house*, which stood at the entrance into the church-yard, and were built by Dr. Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, assisted by Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, were pulled down in 1811, and an elegant Gothic edifice, designed by Smirke, erected in their stead, upon the same site, and at the expense of about a thousand pounds. At each end of the town is a handsome stone obelisk, called *crosses*, and on the upper one this inscription:

Retain your Loyalty,
Preserve your rights.

The *shambles* and the *town-hall*, in the middle of the street, greatly incommode it. Here is a good *market* every Saturday for corn and other country produce: in 1598, it was removed to Gilshaughlin, near Cliburn, on account of the plague, of which 128 persons died, at that time, in the parish of St. Lawrence.

The *fairs* are holden on St. Lawrence day, Whitsun-eve, and Whit-Monday; King James the Second's fair, on the second Thursday in April, and the day following; and cattle fairs once a fortnight, from Whitsun-eve till Michaelmas.

The Countess of Pembroke's opinion, that *Cæsar's Tower*, the keep of APPLEBY CASTLE, was built by the Romans, rests entirely upon conjecture; but her assertion, "that the castle had been of note ever since William the Conqueror's time, and long before," is worthy of credit. It is not likely that Edward the Confessor would make Appleby a county town, without its being in some measure fortified. The fines laid upon Gospatric and others, in 1175, prove its importance before that time. Prior to the year 1422 we are told that John Lord Clifford builded "that strong and fine artificial gate-house all arched with stone, and decorated with the arms of the Veteriponts, Cliffords, and Percys, which, with several parts of the castle walls, was defaced and broken down in the civil wars in 1648." His successor "built the chiefest part of the castle towards the east, as the hall, the chapel, and the great chamber, which were then fallen into great decay." The chapel windows were charged with family arms; and in one of them was this inscription:

> This Chapell was built by Thomas Lord Clifford in anno domini one thousand four hundred and fifty-four.

"Indeed," continues the countess, "he built the greatest part of it as it now stands: it being a building much after the manner of those buildings in King Henry the Sixth's time. But by records and evidences, which are still remaining, the *baron's chamber* in it was built long before; and in Henry the Third's time, and in Edward the First's time, it was styled the *Knight's chamber*, and sometimes the baron's chamber in the records." The Countess Anne, during her visits here, used "to lie in a chamber, in Clifford's Tower;" and in her time one of the judges of assize slept in the "baron's chamber" in the castle, and the other in the "chief chamber in Cæsar's Tower."

In

In 1651 "I continued to lie in Appleby Castle a whole year, and spent much time in repairing it and Brougham Castle, to make them as habitable as I could, though Brougham was very ruinous and much out of repair. And in this year, the 21st of April, I helped to lay the foundation stone of the middle wall of the great tower of Appleby Castle, called *Cæsar's Tower*, to the end it might be repaired again and made habitable, if it pleased God, (Isa. lvi. 12.) after it had stood without a roof or covering, or one chamber habitable in it, since about 1567, a little before the death of my grandfather of Cumberland, when the roof of it was pulled down in the great rebellion time in the north, which tower was wholly finished, and covered with lead, the latter end of July 1653."* Hutchinson, after conjecturing it to be of Norman origin, describes it thus: "The corners of the tower form a projection of near a foot from the plane of each front, and rise above the rest of the building in square turrets, now covered with lead, the remaining part of the top being embrasured. There are two small windows in each front, near the middle of the building, parallel to each other. This tower is defended by an outward wall, forming a crescent at the distance of about twelve paces, now remaining about twenty feet high, strongly sustained on the outside by buttresses, erected on an eminence thirty paces in ascent, and defended by a deep ditch without. The quarter fronting to the castle lies open to the area which is inclosed by a wall continued from the points of the crescent."†

The principal edifice of the present structure is of a square form, and was built in 1686, by Thomas Earl of Thanet, out of the ruins of the old castle. In it are contained portraits of the different members of the Thanet and Bedford families, of Queen Elizabeth, and some of the kings of the house of Stuart, but none of them by eminent artists. At the upper end of the great hall is a copy of the great family picture, the original of which is at Skipton Castle, and is described by Pennant in his account of

* Pemb. MSS. Vol. I. p. 187.

† Excur. to the Lakes in 1776, p. 33.

of that place: it is tripartite in the form of a screen. In the middle stand at full length *George Earl of Cumberland*, and his amiable countess, with their two sons, Francis and George, who died in infancy. Above the two principal figures are the heads of the Earl's two sisters, Anne Countess of Warwick, and Elizabeth Countess of Bath: and the Countess's two sisters, Frances, married to Philip, Lord Wharton, and Margaret, Countess of Derby. The two side leaves shew the full length portraits of their daughter Anne: the one at the age of fifteen, "standing in her study, dressed in white, embroidered with flowers, her head adorned with great pearls: one hand is on a music book; her lute lies by her. The books inform us of the fashionable course of reading among people of rank in her days. I perceived among them, Eusebius, St. Augustine, Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, Godfrey of Boulogne, the French Academy, Camden, Ortelius, Agrippa on the Vanity of Occult Sciences, &c. &c. above are the heads of Mr. *Daniel*, her tutor, and Mrs. *Anne Taylor*, her governess." In the other leaf she is represented at the age of seventy-five, "in the state of widowhood, dressed in a black gown, and black veil, and white sleeves, and round her waist is a chain of great pearls: her hair long and brown; her wedding ring on the thumb of her right hand, which is placed on the Bible, and Charron's Book of Wisdom. The rest of the books are of Piety, excepting one of distillations and excellent medicines." The several inscriptions, which occupy the vacant parts of the picture, were composed by Anne Clifford, with the assistance of Judge Hales, who methodized for her the necessary papers and evidences.

In the drawing-room, and also in the stair-case, are four half-length likenesses of the Countess of Pembroke, taken in the states of childhood, youth, middle, and old age. They are oval, and united in one picture. In her diary, for 1619, she says her picture was drawn by Larking. Pennant mentions a picture similar to this at Skipton Castle; and says that Mr. Walpole shewed him a medal, with the head of the countess, exactly

exactly resembling the last in this picture: on the reverse is Religion, represented by a female figure, crowned, and standing: in one hand the bible; the left arm embraces a cross.

In some of the rooms of this castle are portraits of the family of *Honeywood*, which were removed hither from Howgill Castle, when that estate was purchased by the late Lord Thanet.

Here is also preserved the magnificent suit of armour worn by George Clifford in the tilt-yard, as champion to his royal mistress: it is richly gilt, and ornamented with fleurs de lys: his horse armour, of equal splendour, lies by it. In the library are kept three large manuscript volumes in folio, "collected," as it is expressed in the title pages, "by the care and paineful industry" of Margaret Countess of Cumberland, and Anne Countess of Pembroke; and containing the pedigree of the different branches of this family from the reign of King John, to the year 1652. Besides copies of charters, grants, inquisitions, and records, these volumes contain historical and biographical accounts of all the successive possessors of the titles and estates. About one third of the last volume is occupied by the private memoirs of the Countess of Pembroke, written by herself.

In 1641, Anne Clifford, "in spite of her disloyal simpleton," fortified this castle for the king, and gave the government of it to her neighbour, Sir Philip Musgrave, who held it out till after the battle of Marston Moor. On the 16th of October, 1648, it surrendered to the Parliament forces under Lieutenant-General Ashton, who took in it five knights, twenty-five colonels, nine lieutenant-colonels, six majors, forty-six captains, seventeen lieutenants, ten cornets, three ensigns, 1200 horse, five pieces of cannon, one thousand stand of arms, and all the baggage, being the army which had blockaded Cockermouth, and which had retreated to this town on the approach of Ashton.*

"In this summer (1651) General Thomas Harrison came hither with his forces, for then the war was hot in Scotland; so as then many places in Westmorland, and especially my Castle of

* Whit. Mem. p. 343.

of Appleby, was full of soldiers, who lay here a great part of the summer. But I thank God I received no harm or damage by them, nor by the king and his party, who that August came into England, within six or seven miles of Appleby Castle, though they came not to it."*

The CHURCH of *St. Lawrence*, in Appleby, was, with that of St. Michael, in Bondgate, given to the abbot and convent of St. Mary in York by Ranulph de Meschines. Henry I. confirmed the grant; and Athelwald and Silvester, bishops of Carlisle, procured and confirmed a considerable portion of its revenues to the prior of Wetheral, and regulated the income of the vicar. After the first conflagration of the town it was rebuilt by Henry II. about the year 1176. At the dissolution its rectorial possessions were granted to the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The Countess of Pembroke, in 1655, at the expense of "6 or 700l." nearly rebuilt the whole edifice; at which time, to use her own words, "I caused a vault to be made in the north-east corner of the church for myself to be buried in." At this time the old vestry was converted into a chancel, and a new one made at the west end of the church. The quire of the Warcops of Colby, and the Colbys their ancestors, which projected towards the town, was then taken down.

At the south end of the communion table, within high iron grates, is a noble monument, with a most delicate figure of Margaret Countess of Cumberland, and this legend:

Here lyeth interred the body of the Lady Margaret Russell, Countess Dowager of Cumberland, youngest child of Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, married to George Lord Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland. She lived his wife twenty-nine years, and died his widow at Brougham Castle, the 24th of May, 1616, ten years and seven months after his decease. She had issue by him two sons, Francis and Robert, who both died young; and one daughter, the Lady Anne Clifford, married to Richard Sackville, third Earl of Dorset, who, in the memory of her religious mother, erected this monument, A. D. 1617.

"Who

* Pemb. MS.

" Who faith, love, mercy, noble constancy,
To God, to virtue, to distress, to right,
Observ'd, express'd, shew'd, held religiously
Hath here this monument: Thou seest in sight
The cover of her earthly part; but, passinger,
Know heaven and fame contains the best of her."

Within another iron grate is a yet more noble marble monument bearing this inscription:

" Here lies expecting the second coming of our lord and saviour Jesus Christ, the dead body of the Lady Anne Clifford, daughter and sole heir to George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, by his blessed wife Margaret Russell, Countess of Cumberland: which Lady Anne was born in Skipton Castle, in Craven, the thirtieth of January (being Friday) in the year 1590, as the year begins on new-year's day; and by a long continued descent from her father and his noble ancestors, she was baroness Clifford, Westmerland and Vescy; high-sheriffess of the county of Westmerland, and lady of the honor of Skipton in Craven aforesaid. She married for her first husband, Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset; and for her second husband, Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, leaving behind her only two daughters that lived, which she had by her first husband; the eldest, Margaret, Countess of Thanet, and the younger Isabella, Countess of Northampton: which Lady Anne Clifford, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery; deceased at her castle of Brougham the 22d day of March, in the year of our lord 1675, christianly, willingly, and quietly, having before her death seen a plentiful issue, by her two daughters, of thirteen grand children. And her body lies buried in this vault."

Above this inscription, on a tablet of black marble, is the pedigree and armorial bearings of her ancestors, beginning at the first Robert de Veteripont. By a deed, dated February 2, 1656, she conveyed in trust to several neighbouring gentlemen an estate at Temple Sowerby, at that time let for six pounds a year, the rents and profits of which were to be applied by the mayor of Appleby, to keeping in repair her own and her mother's tomb, the grammar-school house, the moot-hall, or court-house, and the bridge of Appleby.

In this church were two *chauntries*, one of which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and founded by the family of

of Goldington, about the year 1286: the other was dedicated to St. Lawrence, and founded by Robert Threlkeld.

In 1482, there was a ruinated *chapel* "on the west end of the stone bridge of St. Lawrence, Appleby:" it had a chamber or oratory over it. Like other religious houses, in similar situations, its chaplain probably subsisted on the alms of passengers. This place was afterwards converted into the county gaol.

In 1453 there was a narrow lane at the west end of Kirkgate, in this town, called *School-house-gate;* and there seems to have been an immemorial usage of granting one or all of the chantries in the two churches, to a chaplain, who covenanted, both to officiate in them, and to teach a GRAMMAR-SCHOOL in the borough. In the time of Edward VI. the revenues of these institutions were sold; but Queen Mary settled 5l. 10s. 8d. a year upon the school, to be paid out of the rectory of Crosby Ravensworth; and Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, in 1574, established a free grammar-school here, which the burghers had founded: its ten governors to appoint a master and usher; to make statutes and ordinances; and to take lands and possessions not exceeding forty pounds a year. The governors, in consideration of 380l. in 1671, granted the nomination of its master to the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford. Its revenues arise out of benefactions from several literary characters, who received the rudiments of their education at it. Thomas Earl of Thanet, in 1720, gave 1000l. towards building Queen's College, the legal interest of which was to be paid as exhibitions to five poor scholars, born in Westmorland, and educated either here, or in other schools of the county; besides which, this school has a share with several others in the exhibitions of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, of twenty-eight pounds a year each, founded in 1739.

This school has produced a number of eminent characters, many of whom have obtained exalted stations in the church, and some have been meritoriously employed in different departments of the state. It has also furnished near half the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford: among these may be noticed, *William Bedell,*

Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh: *Thomas Barlow*, Bishop of Lincoln: *Thomas Smith* and *John Waugh*, Bishops of Carlisle, the former of whom died in 1702; and the latter in 1734:—Dr. *John Langhorne*, and his brother *William*, joint translators of Plutarch:—*William Thomson*, M. A. Rector of South Weston, Oxfordshire, and author of a volume of poems printed in 1750: Dr. *Richard Munkhouse*, Vicar of Wakefield, and author of three volumes of sermons in 1805:—*William Pattinson*, of Sidney College, Cambridge, author of two volumes of poems, published after his death in 1728, and to which a memoir of his life is prefixed:—*John Robinson*, Esq. under-secretary during Lord North's administration:—*Richard Yates*, M. A. fifty-eight years master of this school:—Sir *Joseph Yates*, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench; and *Josiah Relph*, author of a volume of pastoral poems, published in 1746, after his death: the preface to them contains some account of his life.

"The curious collection of inscriptions" inserted on the walls of this school "by Mr. Camden's friend, Bainbrigg, were dispersed or stolen at the rebuilding of the school in this century, except those to be specified. So little consolation have collectors who labour for incurious or ungrateful posterity!"

"Upon a front of a little building made of stone by Mr. Reginald Bainbrigg in 1602, he being then school-master of the free-school of Appleby, are placed divers stones, having Roman inscriptions upon them; which he (being much affected to those antiquities) had got together from several parts of this county, as also out of Northumberland and Cumberland. They are placed in two ranks, twelve in the one and eight in the other. There is one also above, towards the roof; and another on a coyne-stone looking towards the south. There are two more also on the front of the school-house, viz. on each side of the door one.

"The letters upon some of these seeme to haue been cut deeper, by direction of the sayd Mr. Bainbrigg, in respect they were almost worne out by time. Of some of these Mr. Camden hath printed the copyes in his Britannia, which were communicated

cated to him by this school-master, as he acknowledgeth 'there are three other stones, viz. one standing just ouer the doore of the sayd building, and the other adjoyning to it towards the south, whereon are these following inscriptions, cut by direction of the said Mr. Bainbrigg, viz.

1. ABALLABA QVAM CC.
PLVIT ITUNIA STATIO FVIT
RO: TEM. M.AVR. AVREL.
HANC VASTAVIT FF
GUIL. R. SCOT 1176.
HIC PESTIS SÆVIT 1598
OPP. DESERT. MERCAT'
AD GILSHAVGHLIN F.
DEVM TIME
2. D. O. M.
D. L.L.M. REGINALDUS
BAINBRIG QVI DOCVIT.
HIC. ANN. XXII. ÆT. S. 57. 1602.
H.M. S. V. P.
ROBERTO LANG
TON ET MILLONI
SPENCER QVI
APLE'BEIÆ F. f.
HANC SCOLAM
H.M. OB. M.P.R.D.P.
DE REPVBLICA BENE MERERE
PULCHRVM EST.

C.C. in the first line, is *circum;* FF in the fourth line, *funditus;* and the last F, *fuit.* So that here we have its Roman antiquity, its devastation by war and pestilence, and the removal of the market to Gilshaughlin, four or five miles north-west of the town in Cliburn parish."

"The other stones which are placed on the front of this building, all except two, I take to be copies made by the said Reginald Bainbrig, from severall originals which he found in sundry places of this country, and the parts adjacent; most of which are published by Mr. Camden, if not all." The preceding quotations, says Mr. Gough, "are from a MS. paper in my possession, signed H. T. probably Hugh Todd."

On the east side of the street, opposite the High-Cross, is a HOSPITAL, founded for twelve widows and a mother, by Anne Countess of Pembroke, concerning which she says: "And the 23d day of the said April 1652, two days after, I was at the laying the first foundation stone of my hospital or alms-house here in Appleby town, for which I purchased lands, viz. the manor of Brougham the fourth day of February following: and the lands, called St. Nicholas, near Appleby, the 29th day of December, 1652; which alms-house was quite finished, and the

mother and twelve sisters placed in it in January and February 1653.*

Colby, in this parish, belonged to a family of its own name from Henry II. to the time of Richard II. when Margaret de Colby was married to Thomas de Mallerstang From 1402, till about the time of the Restoration, it belonged to a family of Warcops, now extinct. The priory of Wetheral, and the see and priory of Carlisle, had lands here.

Berwise demesne and hall in Henry III.'s time belonged to Alan de Berwys, who obtained a mandate from Pope Alexander IV. to enforce the Bishop of Carlisle to grant a licence for building a chapel in his grounds, on account of the distance of the parish church, and inundations in winter. His descendants were here in 1359. In the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. it belonged to Thomas Roos, Esq. a descendant of whom forfeited it by stealing a silver chalice out of the church. Sir John Sudwick sold it to Sir John Baker, whose widow sold it to Reginald Dobson of Dufton, from whom it descended to the Metcalfes of Bellerby in Yorkshire.

Hoff belonged to Sir Hugh de Morville; and from him passed in marriage with his daughter Ada to Thomas de Multon; and from him to the Dacres and Howards of Gilsland, from whom the manor was purchased by William Williams, their steward at Greystok Castle. His second daughter married John Winder, Esq. whose son devised it to Edward Milward, Esq. grandson, by his mother's side, to Dr. Gibbon, Dean of Carlisle, who married the fourth daughter of Mr. Williams. There was anciently a chapel here. At the south end of the old bridge at Hoff, is a place, called in Mr. Machel's time *Douglas-Ing*, where, it is said, a battle was fought at the time Appleby was burned, and where human bones have been dug up.

Bondgate was granted by King John to Robert de Veteripont, under the name of *Old Appleby, where the bondmen dwell.*

* Pemb. MS. Vol. I. p. 187.

dwell. It is within the borough of Appleby, and situated on the east side of the river Eden, which divides it from the parish of St. Lawrence. Its *Church* is dedicated to St. Michael; and was given by Ranulph de Meschiens to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York. "In 1658, in the beginning of spring," says the Countess of Pembroke, "did I cause Bondgate church, near Appleby, to be pulled down, and new built up again at my own charge: and it was wholly finished about the latter end of April, 1659, for which God be praised." The following inscription is cut in wood between the chancel and the body of the church: "The right honourable the lady Anne Clifford, countess dowager of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, repaired this church a. d. 1658." On its north side is a burial-place of the Hiltons, of Hilton, in this parish; and Sir William English, as appears by a lease in the town's chest, dated in 1466, founded a *chantry* here. The Bishop of Carlisle, since the year 1248, has presented to this vicarage. In this street are the *County Gaol* and the *House of Correction* for the East and West Wards of Westmorland, both of which were presented on account of insufficiency, at the assizes, in 1812.

At the north end of Bondgate is *Battleburgh*, called, in Latin records, *Vicus le Fyte;* and, in common language, Battlebarrow, where was a *priory* for *Carmelites*, or White Friars, founded in 1281 by the Lords Clifford, Percy, and Vescy. It was granted, with Hale Grange, and the manor of Hardendale and Wastdale, to C. Crakenthorp, Esq. in 1543, for the sum of 255l. 3s. It stood on the west side of the north end of Battleburgh, but has been pulled down, and its materials converted into a dwelling-house. A little farther to the north-west was the *Hospital of St. Nicholas*, a lazar-house, given by John de Veteripont, to the abbey of Shap. In 1544 its possessions were granted to Thomas Lord Wharton, whose successor, Philip, in 1613, sold them for 700l. to the Fieldings, of Starforth; of whom they were purchased, in 1632, by Anne, Countess of Pembroke, and by her settled upon her hospital in Appleby.

In

In this parish of St. Michael's in Appleby, are the manors of Crakenthorpe, Helton-Bacon, Murton, and Langton. *Crakenthorpe* (i. e. Crow-town) *Hall*, stands delightfully on the eastern bank of the Eden; and, till of late years, has been the immemorial seat of the MACHELS, a Saxon family, to whom this passage in Domesday probably refers: "In Lonesdale et Cocreham habuerunt *Ulf et Machel* duas carucatas terræ ad geldum." Ulf is the same as Wolf. L'Ulf, of Kirkbythore, gave lands to the abbey of Holme Cultram, and had an ancestor called *Whelp*. *Halth le Machael*, in Henry II's time, gave lands at this place to the prior of Carlisle. *Whelp* and *chael* are synonymous; and the name of the family was frequently, in ancient times, written *Mauchael*, and latinized *Malus Catulus, mischievous whelp*, a term exceedingly appropriate to the irritable and martial spirit which pervaded this family for many generations. In the time of Richard I. *Roger Machel* was lord-keeper of the great seal, and was drowned off the coast of Cyprus as he attended the king to the Holy-Land; a place at Crakenthorpe, called *Roger-heved*, is said to be named after him. *Thomas Machel*, who was instituted into the rectory of Kirkbythore in 1677, made a large collection of materials relating to the history and antiquities of Westmorland, from which Mr. Nicholson and Dr. Burn derived considerable assistance. This manor is placed among the estates of the Veteriponts and Cliffords, of whom the Machels held it by cornage and wardship. Since the time they sold it to the late Earl of Lonsdale, Crakenthorp-Hall has been neglected.

Nigh the way side between Crakenthorpe and Kirkbythore, on the south of the Roman way, is a Roman camp, 300 yards in length, and 150 in breadth, having three entrances on each side and at each end, with bulwarks between them; and at about a bow-shot distance, further by the way-side, is a small fort, called *Maiden-hold*, which seems to have been as a guard-house, or watch-tower, belonging to the camp; and, by its name, may possibly have some relation to the Maiden-way* at Kirkbythore and Maiden-Castle, upon Stanemore.†

* See Northum. Vol. XII. p. 7. † Burn, p. 351.

At a place called Machel's bank, about ten yards from the Roman-way, were discovered, in ditching, three urns with burnt bones and ashes in them: they were placed contiguous to each other, in a triangular form, in an artificial heap of clay, a yard deep, and compassed with burnt bones and black ashes to within a foot of the surface, the remainder being closed up with earth. About fifty yards distant from these was another similar pit full of ashes and burnt bones, but without urns.

Helton-Bacon, in the fourteenth of Edward I. was held by wardship and cornage under the Veteriponts, by Thomas de Hellerton, and Robert de Bacon. In the reign of Henry V. it was held by Richard Restwald and John Helton; and afterwards the Helton family occur as the sole proprietors, till they sold the manor and demesne, in 1694, to Sir John Lowther, except a long lease of the royalties, which had been granted to the Duke of Bridgewater. There was a chapel about a quarter of a mile from this village, but no traces of it are now left.

Murton, in Latin Morville, is enumerated among the Veteripont estates in 2 Edward I. when it contained six free tenants and ten bondmen. At this time 120 acres of arable land here bore the annual value of eight-pence an acre; sixteen acres of meadow, twelve-pence; and five acres of wood, six-pence an acre, "without waste." The perquisites of the free-court of the ville were two shillings annually. In the time of Edward II. the manor was held by the Musgraves, of Musgrave, with whom it continued till Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, in 1612, sold it to the Hiltons, of Hilton, who then quitted their seat there to reside at Murton-hall, which stands under a conical hill called *Mell-fell*, and near one of a similar form, but loftier size, called *Murton Pike*. Part of this demesne was sold to Mr. Fletcher of Strickland: the rest of it to Sir John Lowther.

Langton is supposed to have been well inhabited in ancient times, and to have had a church or chapel at a place near it, called

called *Kirkbergh*, which was always "held free and independent of the manor." It was purchased by Robert de Veteripont, of Ada, daughter of John Talebois, and widow of Robert de Cliveland, unto whom it had descended from her mother. An inquisition, dated 1328, tells us, that "Langton is the site of a certain manor burned by the Scots, worth nothing yearly, for want of tenants, and by reason of the destruction made by the Scots." Among other issues, a like document, in 1421, sets forth one fulling-mill, 6s. 8d. and 140 acres of pasture, at one penny each.

Appleby has produced the following eminent men: *Thomas de Veteripont*, confirmed Bishop of Carlisle Nov. 5, 1255. *Thomas de Appleby*, consecrated bishop of the same diocese in 1363; died Dec. 5, 1395. *Roger de Appleby* became prior of St. Peter's, near Trimme, in Ireland, and was preferred by the pope to the bishopric of Ossory: he died in 1404. *Dr. Christopher Potter*, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, prebendary of Windsor, and dean of Worcester. He was vice-chancellor of Oxford when the civil wars broke out, and sent all his plate to the king, saying, he would drink as Diogenes did, in the hollow of his hand, before his majesty should want. One Knot, a Jesuit, published a book, intituled, "Charity Mistaken," which Dr. Potter answered in a treatise, named "Want of Charity justly charged on all such Romanists as affirm that Protestancy destroys Salvation. Oxford, 1633." Knot replied in "Mercy and Truth, or Charity maintained by Catholics, anno 1634:" but the doctor, finding controversy endless, refused a second reply, consigning his adversary to Mr. Chillingworth, who confuted him excellently. He was appointed to the deanery of Durham; but died March 3, 1645, before he was installed.

Dufton is the name of a parish, which is a rectory, and contains one manor. In ancient times it was held of the lords of Appleby by the barons of Greystock and their successors, till Thomas, Earl of Arundel, granted a lease of it for ninety-nine

years to Sir Christopher Clapham, who, taking advantage of the omission of the prohibitory clause respecting waste, cut down Dufton wood, and sold it for more than he gave for his lease. The remainder of the term, and, afterwards, the perpetuity of the estate, were purchased by the Winders, of Lorton, in Cumberland, from whom it passed to the Milward family, who sold it to the late Earl of Thanet.

MARTON, anciently written Merton, derives its name from a *mere*, or lake, at the end of the village. It is a parish, containing the three manors and villages of Marton, Brampton, and Knock, all ancient possessions of the Veteriponts. The church stands in a central situation, in the fields of Brampton: in its windows are the arms of Greystock, Dacre, Lancaster, and Wharton. The manor of *Marton*, after being held by a family of knights called Gray, was in the king's hands in 1526; and, at present, in possession of the house of Lowther. Brampton was held by the Greystocks and the Lancasters, of Sockbridge, with the three co-heiresses of which last family it was divided. Sir Thomas Burton, knight, an Oliverian by profession, but secretly a partizan of the king, rebuilt Brampton-hall, which he sold to the Bakers, of Ellemore, who demolished it. *Knock*, also called *Knock-Shalcock*, was in the tenure of the Boyvilles till it fell to the Rookbys, whose heiress married Sir John de Lancaster, of Howgill Castle; after whose death it was divided between two of his four coheiresses, one moiety falling to Christian, married to Sir Robert de Harrington; and the other to Elizabeth, married to Robert Crakenthorpe, Esq. since whose time it reverted to the Earl of Thanet, with whom it continues. "As old as Knock Cross," is a proverbial expression in this part of Westmorland. The inhabitants of this place had in ancient times a chapel of ease at *Chapel-Flats*, near Dufton: an aisle in Marton church is called *Knock-porch*, and has a window emblazoned with the Clifford's arms.

KIRKBYTHORE, to distinguish it from other neighbouring

Church

Church towns, such as that of Stephen, and those in Kent-dale and Lune-dale, was denominated the *Tower-kirk-town*; for *tor*, *thor*, and *thorn*, in Saxon; *tore* and *toren*, *doore*, and *dorne*, in Belgic; and *turris* in Latin, not to mention words of similar sound and import in other languages, signify *a tower*, *castle*, or *other place or article of defence*, and in this instance the second of these terms is applied to the Roman station, at present, called *Whelp Castle*, and the *Burwens*. The *Thorntons* in England are numerous, and of obvious derivation; but it is matter of surprise that any reasoning, especially of the learned, should have associated this place with the inscription of a singular coin, in Mr. Thoresby's museum, inscribed THORGUT LUNTIS, that is, *Thorgut London**; for the supposition, that a Pagan temple of the god *Thor* stood here, is grounded on nothing but idle conjecture. The same criticism applies to Thursby, *anciently* Thoresby, in Cumberland. The *Church* of Kirbythore is a rectory, dedicated to St. Michael. Its founder is unknown. The present structure is very ancient Gothic, as appears by the form of its windows; yet a Saxon cross carved on a stone, built up in the inside of its tower, doubtless, belonged to a former edifice; probably to that which contributed to give name to this parish. Adam de Kirkbythore sold its advowson, with the chapels of Soureby and Milleburn to Robert de Veteripont, the original deed of which sale is at present in Appleby Castle. In 1280 Bishop Irton certified the Lord Chancellor of England, that, on account of his opposing the admission of a foreigner under lay-patronage

* The head on this coin was supposed by Bishop Nicholson to represent the god Thor, and he interpreted the inscription round it to mean *The face of the god Thor*: but Dr. Hickes thought it meant, *Thor the national god*. Keder, however, with much simplicity, in a critical essay upon it, at Leipsic, 1703, 4to. and in his "Runæ in nummis vetustis," shews the head to be meant for the figure of our Saviour, the crosses in the centre of the reverse to be Christian, and the inscription to be the mint-master's name, and the place of striking it; but whether this Luntis was the London of England, or Lunden in Sweden, is uncertain. See *Diss. ad Num. Sax. A Fountaine*, *p.* 165, and *Gough*, III. 159.

into this church, no duty had been performed in it for eight years *; and, Richard Evenwode, Abbot of Shap, being presented to it by Henry, Earl of Cumberland, had writings drawn up, money advanced for fines and seal fees, and all requisite consents obtained for appropriating it to the Abbey of Shap, in 1526; but the fever of Reformation paralized his avarice, and soon after brought on the Dissolution. In the abbot's instructions to his agent in this business, among many other courtly and curious items, is the following: "That ye remember to thank Mr. Hughes for his payns hertofor takyn in these premises, and desire him of his goode continuance of the same; and according to Mr. Blenkansope promess, and yours, he shall have such a nagge as I trust shall content him, to be delivered at such tyme as he thincke goode to send for the same." As he probably enjoyed this benefice after he lost his abbacy, we have a reason for the great bell of Shap Abbey finding its way to this church. There are four shields charged with armorial bearings on projecting stones above the communion table; and tombs of the Daltons of Acornbank in the chancel.

This *manor* was held of the barons of Westmorland, and the register of Holme Cultram has several ancient grants, which shew that in the time of King Stephen, or Henry II. it belonged to one WHELP, from whom Whelp-Castle probably derives its name. Whelp was succeeded by his son, Gamel; his grandson, Waldeve; and his great grandson John, who took the surname of *de Kirkbythore*, and sold the advowson of the church here to Robert de Veteripont. Gilbert de Kirkbythore was the next in descent, and, like his predecessors, a liberal benefactor to the Abbey of Holme Cultram. Their descendant, John, in 1452, held three parts of the manor, and after him there is no further account of his family; but at this time JOHN DE WHARTON, a cadet of the family at Wharton Hall, held a fourth part of it of Ralph de Pudsey of Berford upon Tees; which moiety his descendants, in 1526, held under Thomas Pudsey, and the other three

* Pryn. III. 1251.

three parts under the Earl of Cumberland; and in this shape it came down to the late William Wharton, Esq. of Gilling, in Yorkshire, who, dying without issue, his property fell to his three sisters, and was left by Margaret, the eldest of them, to John Wharton, Esq. of Skelton Castle, M. P. for Beverley, and son of J. Hall Stevenson, author of the Crazy Tales.

In the middle of the village of Kirkbythore are remains of a Roman station, supposed by Camden to be the *Galgacum* of the Romans. Ward and Horsley make it *Brovonacæ;* but Reynolds, commencing the second Antonine Iter in Scotland, contends that Carlisle was Castra Exploratorum; Plumpton walls, Laguvalium; Brougham, Voreda; Kirkbythore, Brocavum; and Brugh, Brovonacæ. At present it is called by antiquaries WHELP CASTLE, and by the people in its neighbourhood the *High Burwens*. Its site has been judiciously chosen, having the brook Troutbeck, and a morass on the south, and a descent from it on every side. Its width from east to west is about 160 yards. The foundations of its vallum are very perceptible at the south east corner, and its whole area is circumscribed with strong lines. A vaulted conduit traverses it from east to west, and then turns southwards into the swampy ground, as is evident from the grass upon its track being scorched in summer. The high road between the lower and upper part of the village runs a little within its southern wall, on the outside of which the ground is still uneven with foundations of buildings, as it also is on the west side. There are stronger appearances of the field walls towards Temple-sowerby having been built out of its ruins, than any of the houses in the village: in one of these walls, by the side of the high-way, we found large masses of the cement used in Roman baths, and had authentic information of an *hypocaustum* having been opened here several years since; which was doubtless a part of the building which Mr. Machel found, in 1687: among the old foundations, he says, a wall appeared, made up of four others of hewn stone, each two feet four inches thick. "The outer-most wall was strongly cemented to the very foundation with the best

best Roman mortar, seeming to be a composition of lime, gravel, and brick." In another part was found an altar, inscribed FORTUNAE SERVATRICI; also leaden pipes, and a drain through the four-fold wall. Also divers arched vaults underground, flagged with stone, or paved with brick, about ten inches square, and two thick, and some two feet square, and two and a half inches thick. At the lower end of the town, near the bridge, he also found a well, out of which were taken several urns, fine earthen vessels, the head of a spear, and sandals, the soles of which were sewed with leather, and stuck full of nails*. A moose deer's horn was found two feet under ground, by the washing away of the bank, near the confluence of the Troutbeck and Eden, and was in the collection of the late John Dalston, Esq. of Acorn-bank.

Camden found an altar here inscribed

DEO BELATUCAD
RO LIB. VOTU
M FECIT
IOLUS.

which Horsley† saw at Appleby, with H. M. EST GALLAGI (*Hoc monumentum est Gallagi*) cut under it by R. Bainbrigg. Mr. Machel, in the Philosophical Transactions, mentioned a pattera found here, inscribed ....TIAN IMP.... In 1739, was found, in a field wall near the Rectory, the upper half of an altar, inscribed

IOVI SERAPI
L⊕ALECNVS⊖ FALF

This fragment we saw in a wall before a house in the upper part of Kirkbythore. Another fragment was found beginning,

ANTONIA.

* Philos. Trans. for 1684. Abridg. Vol. III. p. 25. Burn I. 380.

† Brit. Rom. 258.

ANTONIA. There were likewise other Roman letters and carvings in the walls and door lintels in this place *.

The Roman way, called *Maiden Way*, branches off here, and terminates at Caervoran, on the Picts Wall. It is mentioned in an ancient deed, under the name of Maydengate: *gate* in this county has still the same meaning as *road*, or *way*. *Burwens Hill*, at Hale-loaning-end, half a mile along the Maidenway from Kirkbythore, is a Roman castra æstiva.

TEMPLESOWERBY is a genteel and well built village, surrounded with fertile lands, and watered on the west by the river Eden. Adam, son of Waldeve of Kirkbythore, granted, as we have seen, the advowson of the chapel of *Soureby* to Robert de Veteripont, before the year 1228. After this time the manor became a possession of the Knights Templars, whether by grant of the Veteriponts, or the Kirkbythore family, or by some other, does not certainly appear; but when it came into their hands it received its initial name, probably, to distinguish it from other Sowerbys in the north of England. They were instituted at Jerusalem in 1118; settled in Holburne early in the reign of King Stephen; and were suppressed by Pope Clement the Fifth, in a general council at Vienna, in 1312. Their possessions here were afterwards held in capite, as an escheat regal, by Robert de Clifford, till they were given by Parliament, in 1323, to the Knights Hospitallers. At the Dissolution they were granted, with other monastic property, and five forfeited manors of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, to Thomas Dalston, Esq. of Acornbank, who, in conformity to a decree of the Lord President and council at York for the northern parts, about the year 1574, granted to the tenants of the manor a lease for one thousand years, of all their dwellings, appurtenances, and one half of their lands and common rights, at the annual rent of four marks. These tenants still enjoy the privileges of the manors of the Knights Templars and Hospitallers: they are said to be free where the king is free. The lease of *Down Moor* granted by Henry Crakenthorpe,

† Gent. Mag. VIII. 417. XXIII. 270.

thorpe, Esq. to Robert Teasdale and others, for one thousand years for a small annual rent, is dated July 10, 1591. The *chapel* is extraparochial; was handsomely rebuilt in 1754, and soon after had an elegant aisle added to it by the Dalstons, of Acornback. Its tower was built in 1808. One hundred yards south of the fourteenth milestone from Brough, *a Roman milepillar* still remains in its original situation, among a bed of furze on the hedge-side. The *Bridge* over the Eden, below Templesowerby was built by subscription, in 1575: and swept away by a great flood, in 1748, when it was rebuilt at the expense of 550l. After taking up the frames on which it was built, and digging deeper, a second set of frames were found, both of them of fine sound oak.

ACORNBANK stands about a mile east of Templesowerby. Prodigious stumps of oak trees, in the ascent toward it, still point out the origin of its name. This mansion contains many excellent paintings. Thomas Dalston, Esq. who bought this manor, was the eleventh in descent from the first of that name at Dalston, in Cumberland. He was twice married, and by his second wife had Christopher Dalston Esq. of Uldale, who granted the above-mentioned lease to the tenants at Templesowerby. His grandson, Christopher, settled here, and was knighted by King James, in Brougham Castle, in 1617. Over John, the next in descent, is the following epitaph, in Kirkbythore Church; Dr. Burn's copy of it is miserably garbled and incorrect:

Subtus reconditur depositum mortale JOHANNIS DALSTON de ACORNBANK infra Comitatum *Westmoriæ* Armigeri, Filii *Christopheri Dalston* Equitis Aurati. Dum in vivis erat magnum se præbuit virtutum omnium exemplar, seræ posteritati imitandum. Pietate, prudentiâ, morum candore, et pronâ in omnes benevolentia, inter populares suos diu emicuit. Paternum genus duxit a Roberto de Dalston, fratre HUBERTI de Vallibus, consanguineo *Ranulphi* de MICENIS, cui WILL. I. (conquestor dictus) Cumbriam dedit. Primam juventutem humanioribus literis imbuit Collegium Reginæ quod Oxoniis est: Juris municipialis scientiâ Hospitium Graiense quod Londini. Patriæ restitutus officia justiciarii ad pacem, locum-tenentis, deputati et nuncii de burgo

Aballaba

Aballaba ad parliament. per quindecem annos bene et fideliter gessit. Bello civili quod exarsit, A. D. 1641, a partibus regiis fortiter stetit: pro eâ perduellionum rabie gravia passus. Publicis negotiis maxime idoneus, intra privatam vitam se continuit; satius ducens hospitalitatem inter vicinos colere; rem familiarem augeri; sibi suisque saperi. Matrimonio accepit Luciam filiam unicam et hæredem Richardi Fallowfeild de Strickland-magnâ intra agrum Westmoriæ, arm. quæ maternum stemma habuit de familiâ de Lowther Hall. Ex illâ suscepit filios filiasque XXI. (viz.) Christopherum, Thomam, Georgium, Willielmum, Carolum, Elizabetham, Franciscam, Luciam, Janam, Dorotheam, Margaretam, et Decem alios, qui sub ipsa infantiâ morti cesserunt. Animam Deo resignavit apud prædiolum suum de Mill-rig, XIII. die mensis Aprili, A. D. MDCXCII.

T. Filius Pient. P.

From this John there were three descents of Dalstons in the male line, when, by failure of issue, the estate went to his grandson Henry, third son of Christopher. Henry's son, Sir William Dalston, knight, dying also without issue, was succeeded by his sister Mary, wife of William Norton, Esq. whose daughter Mary married ——— Hodgson, Esq. and their daughter Mary John Bozeman, Esq. of Aycliffe, the present proprietor of this sweet demesne.

Howgill Castle, the capital seat of the extensive manor of Milbourne, stands on elevated ground, under Dunfell, and overlooks all the campaign parts of Westmorland. "The walls were formerly, and some of them are yet ten and a half feet thick." Underneath it were large arched vaults, for the safety of cattle by night against the border mosstroopers. At present it is occupied merely as a farmhouse. King John granted the *forest of Milbourne* to William de Stuteville, whose successor Nicholas granted the village and grange to Robert de Veteripont, who gave the latter to the Abbey of Shap. In 1309, Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, held this manor of the Cliffords, but forfeited it for adhering to Robert Bruce. In 1327, John de Lancaster of Holgill, son of Roger de Lancaster and Philippa de Bolbeck of Sockbridge, represented this county in Parliament. Sir John de Lancaster, eldest son of his brother William, succeeded him, after

whom there were three other knights in direct descent, when their several estates at "Deepdale, Blencoyne, Holgil, Knock-Salcok, Milbourne, Lowenthwaite, Rydal, and Loughrigg," were divided amongst four daughters, coheiresses. Elizabeth, the youngest, married Robert de Crakenthorpe, and had Howgill for her portion. Their son Ambrose had three daughters, the oldest of whom married Sir Thomas Sandford of Askham, Knight, whose third son Richard Sandford, Esq. settled here: his grandson Thomas was created a baronet, and succeeded by his son Thomas, who "was murdered in London, September, 8, 1675, by Henry Symbal and Wm. Jones, who were executed for the same; of which there was a printed account in the year 1680." His son, Sir Richard Sandford, baronet, is said to have been born in the same hour that his father fell: but, dhing without issue, his title became extinct, and his estates devolved upon his sister Mary, wife of Robert Honeywood, Esq. of Mark's Hall, in Essex, whose youngest son, Philip, a lieutenant-general in the army, by the death of two elder brothers, without surviving male issue, became possessor of this place. After his death it was sold to the late Earl of Thanet.

In this manor is a round fort, surrounded by deep ditches, and called *Green Castle*. It is on the south end of Dunfell. Near it an altar was found, inscribed DEO SILVANO. This, perhaps, like the altar at Stanhope, was dedicated by some hunter. The Silvan God is also mentioned on inscriptions at Lancaster, in the county of Durham, and in Reinesius' Syntagma, pp. 138, 141, 148. At the foot of the mountain, east of Milbourne, are appearances of circular *camps* and *entrenchments*, probably works of the Britons: many marks of roads, forts, and agriculture of a barbarous people, indeed appear on the sides of these mountains where the plough has not yet reached: and the number and strength of the Roman camps between Crakenthorpe Moor and the foot of Crossfell are a kind of proofs that the Britons made stout resistance in these parts. The Maidenway was probably only made with a view of getting possession of these heights,

heights, for a part of it, between the north end of Crossfell, and the station at Whitley Castle, had never been finished.

Milbourne and *Grange* are "handsome villages," holden of Howgill Castle. At the former place is a chapel under Kirkby-thore, in which are tombs of the Sandfords; and where it is supposed there was a chantry founded by Robert de Veteripont.

The *Manor* of NEWBIGGEN was granted by Gamel, son of Whelp, to Robert, *dapifer de Appleby*, who thereupon assumed the name of Newbiggen, which continued, with this estate in his heirs male, till Edward the Second's time, when Emma, only daughter and heiress of Robert de Newbiggen, married Robert de Crakenthorpe, whose family in uninterrupted succession remained here till the death of the late James Crakenthorpe, Esq. who left his estates to his sister Dorothy, married to William Cookson, Esq. of Penrith, who took the name of Crakenthorpe; his grandson William Crakenthorpe, Esq. is its present proprietor.

Newbiggen Hall stands in a woody and sequestered vale, at the north end of a village of its own name, and by the margin of a fine rivulet. It is a low unique-looking building, with this inscription over its front door:

Christopher Crakenthorp men did me call,
Who in my tyme did builde this hall,
And framed it as you may see,
One thousand five hundred thirty and three.

The church of Newbiggen is small, and contains little remarkable, except the Clifford's arms in one window, a monk with a pastoral staff in another, and against the south wall this distich, dated 1686,

This place is assigned here as you see,
For the patron of the Church interred to be.

"RICHARD

"RICHARD CRAKENTHORPE brought reputation to this family, by his singular virtues and learning, for which he was made the king's chaplain, and preferred by Sir John Leveson to the rectory of Black-Notley, near Braintree, in Essex; but far short of his deserts, as all who knew him believed; for he was replenished with all kinds of virtue and learning: being a great philosopher, a profound divine, a subtle canonist, and so well versed with the fathers, councils, and schoolmen, that none in his time went beyond him, as his writings sufficiently prove. King James I. used to say he ought to have been made a bishop; but he never made him one; so that he died rector of Black Notley, and was buried in the chancel there, Nov. 25, 1624."* He married Mary Lady Honeywood, of Mark's Hall in Essex.

Upon the *Written-Crag*, as the country people call it, at *Crawdundale* (i. e. the dale receiving the united streams from *Croix*-fell and *dun*-fell,) were the following inscriptions communicated to Camden, by R. Bainbrigg, and copied by Horsley from fac similes of the originals in Bainbrigg's collection at Appleby:

1. C. VARRONIVS
... ESSVS LEG XX.VV,

2. AEL LVCANVS
TR LEG II AVG C

1. Caius Varonius .... essus Legionis vicessimæ valentis victricis.
2. Ælius Lucanus tribunus legionis secundae Augustae.

"In this copy is also added a line at the bottom, what was taken to be the name of the consuls: it was in large letters on a neighbouring rock; but is now almost effaced. In Camden the words are CN. OCT COT COSS. and in Mr. Bainbrigg's they are the same:" † no such consuls occur. Bainbrigg copied them on stone like a single inscription, and added below: Q. S. S. S. A P. CRAWDVNDALE; *quæ supra scripta sunt apud Crawdundale*. The first inscription, by working a quarry about forty years

* Mag. Brit. † Horsley 299.

years since was cut away, and part of it is now over the door of Mr. Atkinson's granary at Underwood, near Milbourne. What remains on the stone over the door is:

VARR . . . . .
ESSVS LEG XX . . . .

Mr. Machel found another inscription here on the face of the "grand rock."

>LEG. II AVG.ᵉ XXᵛᵛ
CO

Centurio Legionis secundæ Augustæ et *vicessimæ valentis victricis.* "The C and other imperfect letters below have perhaps been the names of the consuls taken notice of by Camden." The stones dug up in the Burwens, at Kirkbythore, have undoubtedly been brought from this quarry: inscriptions of this kind occur at Helbeck Scar, on the river Gelt, and at Lenge Crag, near Naworth Castle, in Gilsland, whence the stones for the Picts' wall were taken: also at Shawk.

"At Crawdundale-wath," says Camden, "are to be seen, ditches, ramparts, and hills thrown up." These works are about half a mile south-east of the Written-rock; and according to the tradition of the neighbourhood were anciently called Castra Loscar: their present name is Loscar Crofts. They cover about twenty acres of ground: the main fort is 100 yards square, and has had buildings within it: its approaches are still evident, and its corners obtuse.

Brovacum,* and *Brovonacæ*, the former mentioned in the

 fifth,

* The fallacy of Camden's favourite method of settling the Roman Geography of Britain by similarity of sound between ancient and modern names, is no where more clearly exemplified than in his placing Aballaba at Appleby, and in telling us that the name Brocovum, or Broconiacum, as he has

fifth, and the latter in the second Antonine iter, have often been confounded with each other, and with the *Borcovicum* and the *Braboniacum* of the Notitia; but they are doubtless names of distinct places, and we agree with Horsley and Gough, in placing Brovacum, at *Brougham Castle*, concerning which Leland tells us "Ther is an old castle on the ... side of Eden water, called *Burgh*. About a *dim* from the castle is a village called *Burgham*, and there is a great pilgrimage to our Lady. At Burgham is an old castle that the common people there say doth sink. About this Burgham ploughmen find in the fields many square stones, tokens of old buildings. The castle is set in a strong place, by reason of rivers inclosing the country thereabouts." * "Some coins and urns have been found here," and the place has all the usual evidence of a Roman station:" it stood on the east side of the Lowther, about two stone casts from the castle, and its form and extent may be easily traced †. "It has formed an area and out-work one hundred and twenty paces square, defended by a vallum and outward ditch; both at this time very discernible." ‡ Here Horsley mentions a fragment of an altar, inscribed PRO SE ET SVIS9L9L9M9; remarkable only for the form and size of the stops. He saw many fragments of altars and inscriptions at the hall; and in the wall by the Roman road beyond the castle; and near the Countess of Pembroke's pillar, a pretty busto, part of a funeral monument, and further on another bas relievo, much defaced. He imagined the high ground by this pillar, where most of the inscriptions were found, was the site of the city, rather perhaps of the pomœrium, or cemetery; for it is to this day called the burial-ground; and urns and coins, among the rest, a Faustina, have been dug out of it.

"At

has it, "remains almost unaltered; for we still call it Brougham." Horsley rightly derives Brougham from *Burg-hæm* i. e. *Castle-town*; and Leland, in distinguishing between the castle and the village, shews he was acquainted with the true etymology of Brougham.

* It. VII. 63. † Hors. Brit. Rom. p. 397.

‡ Hutc Exc. p. 49. Anno 1776.

"At the confluence of the Loder and Emot," says Camden, in the year 1602, was found a stone in honour of Constantine the Great:

·IMP·	*Imperatori*
·C·VAL	*Caio Valerio*
CONST	*Const-*
ANTINO	*antino*
PIENT	*pientissimo*
AVG:	*Augusto.*

Horsely says it is of a later date than that found on the wall in honour of the emperor Constantine, "as is manifest from the title Augusto." He obtained his copy among the stones at Appleby school; but would "not vouch for its being the original, which Camden saw, or at least mentions." He found another which was once inserted in the wall under it, "though now they are lying loose upon the ground." It is modern, and perhaps added by Mr. Bainbrigg:

H. L. INVENT. E
BROVONACI

i. e. *Hic lapis inventus est, Brovonaci;* for Camden placed that station here. "To this station must be referred another inscription, whose original I would gladly have recovered, but could not. According to Burton and Gale it was found near Lowther, or at least was to be seen there. But I was told of two or three stones with inscriptions upon them, which the masons had lately destroyed at Appleby, and perhaps this might be one of the number. The copy of the inscription is doubtless incorrect, which runs thus:"

DEABVS MATRIBVS
TRAMAI. VEX CERMA.
P. V. R. D· PRO SALVTE
RFS. L. M.

Gale reads it "Bramæ vexillatio Germanorum, &c."; but Horseley rightly observes, that "it is evident from the inscription at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, that the true reading must be: *Deabus Matribus* TRAMA, for *tramarinis*. The letters and stops in the third line are certainly wrong, and perhaps it has been no more than NORVM, that is *Vexillatio Germanorum*; and the F in the last line may have been a P, so that the whole inscription has stood thus:

DEABUS MATRIBUS	*Deabus matribus*
TRAMAR. VEX. GERMA	*Tramarinis Vexillatio Germa-*
NORUM PRO SALUTE	*norum pro salute*
R P. V. S. L. M.	*Reipublicæ votum solvit liberus merito.*

The following inscription is on a plain mural altar, formerly built up in the stable at Brougham Castle; but presented lately to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, by Mr. G. A. Dickson.

D E O	*Deo*
BLATVCAᵁRO	*Belatucadro*
AVDAGVS	*Audagus*
V S P SS	*votum solvens posuit sanctissime.*

"History," says Mr. Grose, "has not recorded the builder of BROUGHAM CASTLE, or handed down to us the time when it was erected; but its style of architecture, and particularly that of the keep, indubitably pronounces it Roman." This, however, is a mere flourish of conjecture; for an inquisition records that the prior of Carlisle, during the minority of John de Veteripont, suffered the walls and *house of Brougham* to go to decay for want of repairing the gutters thereof. The expression *house* seems to infer that licence at that time had not been procured to embattle it. Roger Lord Clifford, son of Isabella de Veteripont, built the greatest part of the castle and placed over its inner door this inscription:

inscription: This Part Roger. * By an inquisition taken after his death its castellany was found to consist of eighty acres of arable land, forty acres of meadow, three cotterels, and a water-mill. His grandson Robert built its eastern parts, where his arms, with those of his wife, were cut in stone. An inquisition, in 1403, found it and its demesne worth nothing "because it lieth altogether waste by reason of the destruction of the country by the Scots;" and a like authority made, in 1421, says, it had a yearly rent of twenty quarters of oats, and thirty shillings from the vills of Clyburne, Wynanderwath, and Brougham; and twenty-two quarters of oats from Clifton. The Countess of Pembroke relates that Henry, Earl of Cumberland, when he was but Lord Clifford, ruled his father's estate; and that he "with his father Francis, Earl of Cumberland, did magnificently entertain King James, at Brougham Castle, on the sixth, seventh, and eighth days of August 1617, on his return from his last journey out of Scotland." The next account we have of it is from the following inscription:

"This Brougham Castle was repaired by the Ladie Anne Clifford, Countesse dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, Baronesse Clifford, Westmerland and Vescie, Ladie of the honour of Skipton in Craven, and high sheriffesse by inheritance of the countie of Westmerland, in the yeares 1651 and 1652, after it had layen ruinous ever since about August 1617, when King James lay in it for a time, in his journie out of Scotland, towards London, until this time, Isa. c. LVIII. v. 12. God's name be praised."

The Countess Anne, also, tells us that "After I had been there myself to direct the building of it, did I cause my old decayed castle of Brougham to be repaired, and also the tower called the *Roman Tower*, in the said old castle, and the court house, for keeping my courts in, with some dozen or fourteen rooms to be built in it upon the old foundation." † The *tower of leagues* and the *Pagan tower*, and a state room called *Greystocke Chamber*, are mentioned in her Memoirs; but the

* Pemb. Mem. † Pemb. Mem. V. I. p. 216.

room in which her father was born, her "blessed mother" died, and King James lodged in 1617, she never fails to mention, as being that in which she laid, in all her visits to this place. A garrison of foot soldiers was put in it for a short time, in August 1659 *. After the death of the Countess it appears to have been neglected. Its stone, timber, and lead, were sold for 100l. to Mr. John Monkhouse and Mr. Adderton, two attornies in Penrith, who disposed of them in public sales, the first of which was on the Coronation of George I. 1714. The wainscotting was purchased by the neighbouring villagers, among whom specimens of it still remain. †

The approach to this castle, says Hutchinson, in an account written in 1776, is guarded by an outward-vaulted gateway, and tower, with a portcullis: and, at the distance of about twenty paces, an inroad vaulted gateway of ribbed arches, with a portcullis; through which you enter a spacious area, defended by lofty towers.

The side next the river is divided by three square towers; from thence, on either hand, a little wing falls back, the one leading to the gateway, the other connected with the outworks, which extend to a considerable distance along a grassy plain of pasture ground, terminated by a turret, one of the outposts of the castle. The centre of the building is a lofty square tower: the shattered turrets which form the angles, and the hanging galleries are overgrown with shrubs. The lower apartment in the principal tower still remains entire; being a square of twenty feet, covered with a vaulted roof of stone, consisting of eight arches of light and excellent workmanship. The groins are ornamented with various grotesque heads, and supported in the centre by an octagon pillar about four feet in circumference, with a capital and base of Norman architecture. In the centre of each arch rings are fixed, as if designed for lamps to illuminate the vault. From the construction of this cell, and its situation in the chief tower of the fortress, it is not probable it

* Pemb. Mem. V. I. p. 218. † Clarke's Survey, p. 5.

it was formed for a prison; but rather as used at the time of siege and assault, as the retreat of the chief persons of the household:* you descend to it by several steps: "all the" other "apartments are destroyed." The outward gateway is machicolated, and has the arms of Vaux (chegny, or and gules) on its tower †.

Dr. Campbell relates that Walter de Burgham was Lord of the *Manor of Brougham*, in the time of Edward the Confessor. Odard de Burgham was third in command in the garrison, which delivered up Appleby Castle to the Scots in 1175; and Gilbert de Burgham, in the time of King John, or Henry III. gave the advowson of the church, and one half of the village of Brougham, to his Lord Robert de Veteripont, of whom he held in drengage, that the other half might be free of that service. In the reign of Edward III. it was divided among three coheiresses, and so continued in three portions till, in 1676, it was united in JAMES BIRD, Esq. whose ancestors came from Burd-Oswald, in Cumberland, and settled here in the reign of Henry VI. This gentleman was a lawyer, and steward to the Earl of Thanet. "He made a considerable collection of matters relating to the tenures of the several manors holden of the Lords of Westmorland, chiefly from the evidences at Appleby Castle; of which one copy remains at Rydal-Hall. Other collections he made relating to divers matters of antiquity in both the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, unto which Bishop Nicholson sometimes refers; which, it is feared, are now all lost." He had nine sons, who all arrived at manhood, but died without issue before him. At his death the estate was sold to JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq. of Scales, in Cumberland, descended from a younger branch of the ancient lords of this place; he entailed it upon four nephews, from the youngest of whom its present possessor, Henry Brougham, Esq. a distinguished barrister, and member of the House of Commons, is descended. His seat called *Brougham Hall* is often styled Birdnest, from belonging to the family of Bird. It stands upon a woody eminence on the east side of the Lowther; and from the

* Excur. to the Lakes, p. 47. † Hutch. Hist. of Cumb. I. 294.

richness, variety, and extent of the prospect from its fine terraces, is often styled *the Windsor of the North.* Its hall is lofty, and lighted by five Gothic windows, "each completely fitted up with painted glass, some of which is of the old stain, and has been anciently there, particularly the arms of the family over the door: some of it is of modern painters, and placed there by the late Mr. Brougham. The subjects are of various kinds, scripture pieces, Dutch figures, landscapes, fruit, and flowers, and the tout ensemble produces an admirable effect."* Nearly adjoining to it is the *chapel* of Brougham, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, as appears by the rector of Brougham agreeing, in 1393, to find in it "two seargies afore St. Wilfrey, at his own proper costs;" at which time it was endowed with lands adjoining to it; but these have since been exchanged for others contiguous to the glebe of the church. In 1658 and 1659, the Countess of Pembroke rebuilt it: and the rector of the parish performs evening service in it when the family are resident.

The parish church of Brougham is called *Ninekirks,* and is supposed to have been dedicated to St. Ninian. It stands in a charming and sequestered situation, on the banks of the Eamont. "In the beginning of this summer, 1659," says the Countess of Pembroke, "a little before my coming out of Westmorland, did I cause the church of Ninekirks to be pulled down and new built up again, in the same place, larger and bigger than it was before, which was finished the latter end of this summer, though myself and my family were then at my castle in Craven: and this church of Ninekirks would, in all likelihood, have fallen down, it was so ruinous, if it had not been repaired by me.†" It is a rectory, in the advowson of the Earl of Thanet.

The *Park,* or *Forest of Whinfell,* was anciently written Qwynnefel. It was also called the *Manor of Oglebird,* under which style it has a court leet holden within it. The drengage service, payable to it by the manors of Brougham and Clifton, was

* Hutch. Camb. Vol. I. p. 305.

† Pemb. Mem. Vol. I. p. 216.

was converted into free service by Hugh de Morville. Robert de Veteripont's grant from King John restrained him and his servants from committing waste in the woods of Whinfel; and from suffering his servants to hunt there in his absence during the king's life. Till the beginning of last century it was famous for its prodigious oaks: a trio of them, called the Three Brothers, were the giants of the forest; and a part of the skeleton of one of them, called *The Three Brothers Tree*, thirteen yards in girth "a considerable way from the root,"* was remaining within the last twenty years. When the timber here began to be cut down, extensive tanneries were established at Temple-Sowerby: and chiefly supplied with skins landed at Whitehaven from Ireland and America. A large portion of the park was divided into farms in 1767:† and the whole of it in 1801, when its deer were finally destroyed.

The *Harts' Horn Tree*, which grew by the way side near *Hornby-Hall*, had its name from a pair of horns being hung up in it, after a memorable chase in the summer of 1333 or 1334. At that time Edward Baliol visited Robert de Clifford in his castles in Westmorland, and amused himself with stag-hunting. One day a greyhound started a stag; and, after chasing it to Redkirks,‡ in Scotland, and back again, the stag vaulted the park-paling, but instantly died; and the dog, in attempting to clear it, fell backwards and expired, which caused the following rhyme to be made:

Hercules killed Hart a-greese,
And Hart a-greese killed Hercules.

The stag's horns were nailed upon a neighbouring oak, and there continued "growing as it were naturally in the tree, till that

* Burn, I. 348. † Clarke's Sur. p. 5.

‡ So say the Countess's Memoirs; but they probably mistake Redkirks for Ninekirks in this parish. A runnel, called Hart-horn-Sike, in Whinfell-park, is mentioned in the partition of the Veteripont estate between Isabella and Idonea.—*Burn.*

that in the year 1648, one of these horns was broken down by some of the army, and the other was broken down this year, 1658; so that there is now no part remaining: the tree itself being decayed, and the bark of it so peeled off, that it cannot last long."* A part of its trunk, however, existed about eighteen years since, and its root is not yet entirely obliterated.

On the east side of this park is JULIAN'S BOWER, famous for its being the residence of Julian, mistress of Roger de Clifford, about the beginning of the reign of Edward III. The Pembroke memoirs call it "a little house hard by Whinfell-park, the lower foundations of which standeth still, though all the wall be down long since." This record also mentions the Three Brother Tree and Julian's Bower, as curiosities visited by strangers in the Countess of Pembroke's time, prior to which a shooting seat had been erected near these ruins, for she tells us, that her grandson, Mr. John Tufton, and others at one time, "alighted in their way over *Whinfield* park at Julian's Bower, to see all the rooms and places about it." Its hall was spacious, wainscoted, and hung round with prodigious stag's horns, and other trophies of the field. One of the rooms was hung with very elegant tapestry: but since it was converted into a farm-house all these relics of ancient times have been destroyed.

In 1654, Anne, Countess of Pembroke, appropriated one-third of the manor of Brougham, which she had lately purchased, to the maintenance of her hospital in Appleby; also four pounds yearly to the poor of the parish of Brougham, reserving to herself the netegeld, and certain other rights: and two years after she caused a handsome octagonal pillar, with dials on two of its sides; on another the arms of the Veteriponts, and Clifford impaling Russel, surmounted by an earl's coronet; and on the other the following inscription, to be erected by the way-side near Brougham:

"This

* Pemb. Mem. I. 215.

"This pillar was erected, anno 1656,
By the right hon. Ann Countesse dowager of
Pembroke, and sole heir of the right
Honourable George Earl of Cumberland, &c.
For a memorial of her last parting in this place,
With her good and pious mother, the right honourable
Margaret Countess Dowager of Cumberland,
The second of April, 1616. In memory whereof
She also left an annuity of four pounds,
To be distributed to the poor within this
Parish of Brougham, every second day of April
For ever, upon this stone table.
Laus Deo."

In 1778, while a rabbit-warren was improving on the north side of Berwick-hill, within the precincts of this forest, the plough turned up a curious brotche of pure gold, weighing nineteen dwts. It is in the collectiou of Mrs. Atkinson, of Temple Sowerby. It consists of two semicircles joined together, with clasped hands neatly carved. It has a lip and socket for a tongue, which is wanting. Between the hands each limb is hexangular, and the inner and outer margins, and the two sides adjoining them, neatly carved with Saxo-Gothic ornaments. The upper and lowest sides bear the following inscription, in relief:

to ye: the || u my ⁘ tronght I pligth ⁘
and to ye; mary ⁘ his ⁘ moder brigt ⁘

The hall of *Winanderwath*, and its demesne, were sold by George, Earl of Cumberland, to the Braithwaites, of Warcop, who sold them to the Wyvill family, with whose posterity they continue. The site of the chapel at this place is still pointed out. Though the whole demesne is within the precincts of the parish of Brougham, yet it belongs to the parish of Cliburn.

BARTON was a possession of the Lancasters, barons of Kendal; and, when their direct male line was determined, at the death of the third William de Lancaster, this part was settled on his bas-

tard

tard brother, Roger, who married Philippa, daughter of Hugh de Bolbeck, a famous Northumbrian baron: they had issue John, William, and Christopher. John died without issue, and left Howgill Castle to John, eldest son of his brother William, and his property here to his brother Christopher, from whom descended the Lancasters of SOCKBRIDGE HALL, an old mansion, about a bow-shot from the southern margin of the Eamont: it is quadrangular, with three descents into the court-yard, and has a slender old tower over the hall door. "On the ceiling, in plaster work, in the old dining-room, are the arms of Lancaster quartering Hartsop, and empaling Tankard, viz. a cheveron charged with three annulets between three escalops; and another coat, viz. a cheveron charged with three flower-de-lis." Here the Lancasters continued for twelve generations, when their possessions, about the year 1630, were added, by marriage of a coheiress, and the purchase of her other sister's portions, to the estate of Sir Christopher Lowther, of St. Bees and Whitehaven, baronet, with whose posterity they have since continued. The *manor* of Barton, however, went from the Lancasters to the Multons, of Gilsland; and from them to the Dacres, from whom, with the castle and manor of Dacre, they descended to the coheirs of Thomas Earl of Suffolk, who sold them to the Musgraves of Edenhall, and they to the Hazels of Dalemain.

The church of Barton was appropriated by Sir John de Lancaster, of Sockbridge, to the priory of Watre, in Yorkshire, in the reign of Edward I. when the priory received twelve pounds a year, and the incumbent forty pounds. In the exchequer there is a record, intituled, "De Decimis infra *baroniam* de Barton & aliis, in Comitatu Westmerland. Trinitatis Recorda 32 Eliz. Rotulo 49.* This church is a low large edifice, with two rows of pillars, Gothic arches, and a low broad tower between the nave and the chancel, which, after being several years in a ruinous state, has been lately restored. In the south aisle is a gravestone, with a brass fillet, inscribed: HERE LYETH WILLIAM LAN-

* Jones's Index.

LANCASTER, SON OF CHRISTOPHER: ON WHOSE SOUL JESU HAVE MERCY." In the chancel, above the communion-table, are five rows of escutcheons, seven in a row, charged with the arms of many ancient families in these parts: and on a brass plate in the chancel is this inscription:

" Hic jacet Francisca Dawes, filia Thomæ Flecher de Strickland, armigeri, natu maxima; perquam charissima quidem et perdilecta uxor Lanceloti Dawes de Barton-Kirke, generosi. Quæ huic mundo, spe multo melioris, 23° Feb. valedixit: anno ætatis suæ 23. Annoque Dni 1673.

Under this stone, reader, inter'd doth lye
Beauty and virtue's true epitomy.
At her appearance the noone son
Blush'd and shrunk in 'cause quite outdon.
In her concenter'd did all graces dwell,
God pluck'd my rose, that he might take a smel.
I'll say no more; but weeping wish I may
Soone with thy dear chaste ashes com to lay.
Sic effievit maritus."

BARTON SCHOOL was founded in 1649, by Dr. Gerard Langbaine, and Dr. Lancelot Dawes, who, with the assistance of Dr. Adam Airey, Dr. William Lancaster, and a contribution among the parishioners, endowed it liberally. These four divines were natives of this parish. Dr. LANCASTER was born at Sockbridge, and became vicar of St. Martin's in the Field, and provost of Queen's College, Oxford, to which also he was a liberal benefactor; DAWES was a fellow of Queen's, and a prebendary of Carlisle; AIREY was sometime principal of Edmund Hall; and LANGBAINE, born at Barton-kirk, about 1608, was scholar, fellow, and provost, of Queen's. He printed an edition of Longinus, and other learned works. He was an " ingenious man, as his Greek and Latin poems shew; a good linguist, as his many translations prove; an excellent antiquary, as his lectures in the University demonstrated; a good man, as being Bishop Usher's

bosom friend; and a great scholar, as being one of Mr. Selden's trustees. He died in 1657, of a great cold he got in studying."* His son, GERARD LANGBAINE, born, in 1656, became beadle at law at Oxford, and published an Appendix to the University Catalogue of Graduates, and an Account of the English Dramatic Poets, 8vo. He died in 1692.†

The *village of Barton* is at present inconsiderable; though in the reign of King John it had sufficient consequence to have a market granted at it, at the intercession of William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal. At the village of *Pooley*, which is pleasantly seated under Dunmallet, at the foot of Ullis-water, there seems formerly to have been a market for fish, from a "fair stone cross, with steps or seats about it, on the top of which are the Dacres arms. This cross was repaired by the Earl of Sussex, as appears by this inscription on its weathercock, "Thomas Earle of Sussex, May 2, 1679."

Yanwath, sometimes written *Yane-which*, was the only part of the large parish of Barton which was not held under the barons of Kendal. The Greystock family, in 1314, held it of the Cliffords. It was afterwards a possession of the Threlkelds, of Threlkeld, till Grace, a coheiress of Sir Lancelot, son of that Sir Lancelot, who married the widow of John de Clifford, carried it by marriage to Thomas Dudley, with whose posterity it continued four descents, when Christopher Dudley, Esq. about the year 1654, sold it to Sir John Lowther, Bart. with whose posterity it still continues. The hall stands on a precipice over the river Eamont. "It is quadrangular; hath an agreeable aspect; and, at a distance, hath the appearance of a small castle. Over the gate hath been a chapel; and at the south corner has been a handsome tower, with turrets and battlements." It is built in the style of most of the border towers; and has still an interesting appearance. At the end of Yanwath-wood, opposite Lowther-hall, is a *round fortification*, called Castlesteads: and, in a field between Yanwath and Eamont-bridge, in 1800, was found under

* Mag. Brit. in Northumb. † Wood's Ath. Ox.

under an artificial hillock, a complete *circle of stones*, inclosing an area of nine feet in diameter, in the centre of which stands a slab of free-stone, supported like a bench on pillars of the same stone :* pieces of armour were found in it; and it had all the usual evidence of an ancient burial-place.

At the south end of the village of *Eamont*, (vulgarly called *Yeammon Bridge*,) is ARTHUR'S ROUND-TABLE, a curious circle, consisting of a high dyke of earth, and a deep foss within, surrounding an area twenty-nine yards in diameter. It has two entrances exactly opposite to each other, and forming an uninterrupted plane through the ditch from the outside of the table to its area. Some suppose it to have been designed for tilting matches, and that the champions entered at each opening :† others that it was a Roman amphitheatre.‡ Richard, Duke of Gloucester, is still traditionally extolled in these parts for his great splendour and hospitality while he was governor of the neighbouring castle of Penrith, which induces Hutchinson to suppose this circus may have been in use as a tilting-ground in his time.§ On the adjoining plain are a larger ring, with low ramparts, and some smaller ones, at present scarcely visible, as if gymnastic exercises, for which this county is still famous, had been practised in them. Circles, indeed, have been the theatres of contests in every age. In sudden quarrels the mob formed themselves into a ring, in which the parties settled the dispute by single combat:

> Considere duces et vulgi stante corona
> Surgit ad hos, &c.

Entellus threw his huge gauntlets in medium; and, after stripping, off his garments "media constitit arena." The same custom is observable in the common cock-fights and boxing-matches of this day. The games of the South-Sea islanders were performed in circles. Saxo Grammaticus tells us that the duels

* Month. Mag. Vol. IX.
† Pennant's North Tour.
‡ Archæologia, Vol. V.
§ Hist. of Cumb. I. 310.

duels of the northern nations were fought in rings; and when the occasion was particular, as in the contentions of princes or noblemen, the circus was formed with wooden pales, or with turf or stones. The spectators stood upon the terrace; and, at the signal of the heralds, the combatants rushed upon the area from the opposite entrances. We copy *Saxo's* account of the duel between Ubbo and Slavus:—Nec mora: circulatur campus, milite circus stipatur, concurrunt pugiles, fit frangor, fremit spectatrix turba votorum discors. Excandescunt igitur athletæ animis, et mutuis in vulneribus ruentes, eandem lucis, ac pugnæ exitium sortiuntur". The conquered were allowed the privilege of funeral rites when the contention had originated in a point of honour; if not, their "flesh was given to the fowls of the air, and to the beasts of the field." The tumuli, near the tilting-grounds on Thornborough Common, strengthen the conjecture that places of this kind were used in contests of honour.

Bishop Gibson has taken much pains to prove that this place and Mayborough are memorials of a peace which Constantine, king of Scotland, Huval, king of the western Britons, and Wuer, king of the Wenti, were forced to make with king Athelstan, June 27, 926. Hovedon and Simeon, of Durham,* mention this convention, and say it was held at a place called *Eimotum*. Previous to this treaty, Athelstan and Constantine had entered into a friendly alliance at *Dacor*,† which Camden thinks was the same as *Dacre*, in Cumberland, a village about three miles west of this place.

MAYBOROUGH is seated on a gentle eminence on the west-side of Eamont-bridge. It consists of a circular barrier of loose stones, near thirty yards wide at the base, and from twelve to fifteen feet high in the centre: the entrance is on the east, about twelve yards wide, and the area about one hundred yards in diameter. The barrier is thinly clothed with trees and shrubs. Near the centre of the area is an unhewn column, twelve feet high, and twenty-five feet in girth. In the memory of persons yet

* Twyd. Edit. Col. 156. † Malms.

yet alive there were four of these columns: the three that were blasted and broken formed a square with that which remains. Four also stood at the entrance, namely, one at each exterior, and one at each interior corner of the barrier. "Many of the larger stones," says Dr. Burn, "were taken in the reign of King Henry VI. for the repairing of Kendal castle;" but this he advances on the strength of mere tradition; and the circumstance of the stones being all of the loose rounded kind, such as the beds of rivers produce, strongly opposes the supposition that the barrier was ever faced with regular ashlar work. Indeed, it has altogether the appearance of being constructed by a people unacquainted with the art of masonry. Pennant conjectures its use "to have been the same with that at Bryngwyn, near Trew-Dryw, in Anglesea, a supreme consistory of Druidical administration, as the British names import. That in Anglesea is constructed in the same manner as this; but at present there are no remains of columns in its interior part." Tacitus, speaking of Ostorius's attack upon the camp of Caractacus, says, the camp was upon the top of a hill, and girt round with a kind of vallum of stone. While the Romans contended on the outside of this barrier the battle went against them; but, as soon as they brought up a battering ram, the ill-constructed mass of rocks was broken down, the armies came to close attack, and the barbarians fled from the height. Whether the barrier of Mayborough was constructed for purposes of war, or to increase the religious solemnity of a Druidical court or temple, or to answer both purposes, cannot now be determined with any degree of certainty. The tradition of the neighbourhood makes it a Roman theatre, where men fought with wild beasts, and that the obelisks were intended for places of respite and refuge for the human combatants.* Hutchinson thinks it was appropriated solely to religious rites; that here the pupils received their documents in the mysteries of Druidism; and that the Romans and Saxons had convocations and

* Hutch. Cumb. I. 310.

assemblies in it on important occasions. Dr. Stukely supposed it a British cursus. West derives it from *My firion*, a place of study and contemplation. Its present name is Saxon, and signifies the *Virgin*, or *Maiden's Fortress*.

Martindale has its name from the *martern*, an animal valuable for its fur, and which Manwood, in his Treatise on the Forest Laws, first published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, says, was scarce in all other parts of England, but in this dale. It has a small chapel, endowed chiefly by allotments of Queen Anne's bounty. This manor anciently belonged to the Multons and Dacres; and now, by purchase, to the Hasells, of Dalemain. Here is a kind of chace, or forest, of great extent, and still plentifully stocked with red deer. The tenants are called *strones*, and are bound to assist their lord in hunting and turning the deer on the tops of the mountains. Each time they are called out, every four of them have an allowance of eight-pence in ale or other liquor: and, if they disobey their summons, they are finable at the court baron.

Patterdale is supposed to have its name from its chapel being dedicated to St. Patrick; and a well, near the chapel, called after that saint, supports the conjecture. It was comprised in the grant to Roger de Lancaster, in 1247. This dale is much admired for the diversity and beauty of its scenery. It is subdivided into several minor branches, all skirted with green inclosures, and watered with swift limpid brooks. But the lake of Ullswater is its chief glory, the head of which has been adorned with three or four gentlemen's seats. Patterdale-hall has for many generations been the residence of the ancestors of John Mounsey, Esq. its present owner: "whose forefathers, from time immemorial, have been called *kings of Patterdale*, living, as it were, in another world, and having no one near them greater than themselves." Their mansion has been lately rebuilt. Near it is a mill, where the wool produced in these parts is carded. The chapel is in the parish of Barton, and has a yew-tree of large dimensions in its yard. Several places in this neighbourhood still

still preserve their British names, as Glen-ridden, Glen-coyne, Glemara-park, and Helvellyn. The pass out of this dale, towards Ambleside, is over a high mountain, called *Kirkstone*, which obtains its name from a *kirock*, or large heap of stones, formerly used as boundary marks, burial-places, or guides for travellers: there are, indeed, several of these here, but one much larger than the rest: they stand in a place called *Woundale*; and the chief of them is called *Woundale-raise*.

CLIFTON is the name of a parish and manor, which are commensurate. In the east end of its church are three little windows, in one of which, in painted glass, is the portrait of a female in the posture of devotion; at her feet the arms of the Engains (gules, a bend wavy, with six crosses fitchet, or, three above and three below,) and above her head Helynor Ingayne; in the middle window is a crucifix; and in the third, in Mr. Machel's time, was a man, leaning his head on his right hand, and holding a book in his left; and above him the arms of the Fallowfields, of Great Strickland.

The manor of Clifton was given by Sir Hugh de Morville to Gilbert Engaine, in whose family it continued till Eleanor, sole heiress of Gilbert Engaine, in 1363, married William Wybergh, of St. Bees, with whose posterity the hall and demesne still continue. This was one of the drengage manors; and the villagers anciently paid a boon service, which was, to go to St. Bees with man and horse, to fetch from thence salt, and other necessaries, once a year; but they enfranchised this by the payment of one thousand pounds, while the manor was mortgaged to Sir John Lowther in the time of King Charles I. when the Wyberghs suffered much by the civil wars. The *hall* appears to have been built by the Engaines, as their arms, in Cromwell's time, were to be seen, carved in wood, upon the latches of the door, and other places. It is a strong building, turretted and embrasured; its chapel is in ruins; and, indeed, the whole edifice, being converted into a farm-house, has suffered much since the Wyberghs discontinued to live at it. Near the village of Clifton is a well, which issues out

of a limestone rock, on the brink of the river Lowther; and at which a great concourse of people annually assemble on the first Sunday in May, to drink its water, sweetened with sugar. Dr Todd says it is strongly impregnated with steel, nitre, and vitriol, and was of great benefit to persons afflicted with ulcers, sore eyes, and scorbutic complaints.

As there was a smart contest in this village between the Pretender and the King's forces in the rebellion in 1745, we subjoin an account of it, and of the operations which immediately led to it.

The deputy-lieutenants of Westmorland, on the fourteenth of December, 1745, in obedience to the command of the Duke of Cumberland, raised a part of the county to demolish Wastall-bridge, and break up the road down to Grayrigg-hawse, in order to make the road from Kendal to Shap impassable for artillery and wheel-carriages.

On the same day, about ten in the morning, the vanguard of the rebels, consisting of the Duke of Perth, and 110 men, equipped like hussars, entered Kendal, with a chaise, in which was a person in woman's dress. They passed quietly till they came into Finkle-street, when the mob suddenly fell upon them with clubs, stones, and any thing they could pick up in their hurry. The duke's men made a short stand a little below the fish-market, and fired several shots, by which four people received wounds, of which they died. Of the rebels none were killed on the spot, but four made prisoners, one of them Perth's servant. The rebels then pushed briskly forward, and were pursued near a quarter of a mile to Strammongate-bridge, by the enraged populace annoying them with stones. Their rear made another stand here, and seemed as if they would return; but a townsman, having crept privately to the bridge, fired at the foremost, who immediately let his gun and cloak fall, and could not turn his horse; but by the help of his companions he got off; however they buried three before they got to Shap; from which place they proceeded that afternoon to Eamont-bridge; but perceiving Penrith beacon on fire,

fire, they enquired the reason, and being told that it was to raise the country, and that all the hedges from that place to Penrith were lined with armed men, they returned to Shap, where they halted during the night: Perth was in so great a fright that he left his quarters about midnight, and removed to another house, near the middle of the town.

On the morning of the fifteenth of December, Perth and his party forced a guide, and crossed the country towards Culgaith, intending to pass along the side of the mountains into Scotland. But the town of Penrith hearing of their march, sent a detachment of between two and three hundred men mounted and armed, to intercept their retreat. They met on Langwathby-moor, in Cumberland; and, after a few shot being fired, the duke retreated through Temple-Sowerby; and, after being much harassed by the country people, reached Orton that night, and early the next morning got into Kendal.

On Sunday the fifteenth the commissary, with the rest of the horse and foot, twelve or thirteen pieces of artillery, and several covered carts, entered Kendal. This evening they exacted money, stripped off people's shoes, and otherwise behaved rudely. On Monday morning all marched out, Lord George Murray being with the last company; and that night took up their quarters at Shap. On Wednesday night the vanguard of the Duke of Cumberland's army, under General Oglethorp, after ten hours' march, came up with a party of the rebels at Lowther-hall, who quitted it, " and threw themselves into the village of Clifton. His royal highness immediately attacked them with the dragoons dismounted, and in an hour's time drove them out of the village, though a very strong and defensible post. An eye-witness of the action, who ' had a fairer opportunity of seeing what passed than any other person, whether member of the army or not,' says, that only five of the rebels were found dead on the field; but the second regular fire of the king's men being made at the distance of about fifty yards, " did a great deal of execution among the rebels; for, I suppose, some scores might fall, and I

am sure they never rose again while I kept my station; and after this the rebels received a full fire from the king's men within a very few yards." It was conjectured that they carried off and buried in the night as many of their dead as they could find. The king's forces lost forty men killed and wounded, and four officers wounded, but not mortally, viz. Colonel Honeywood, Captain East, and the two cornets, Owen and Hamilton. A Captain Hamilton, of the rebels, was taken prisoner, much wounded.—After this affair seventy of the rebels were taken.*

The parish of CLIBURN is small, and thinly inhabited. Its church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Cuthbert; but was appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary's in York. The manor was early divided into Cliburn *Talebois*, and Cliburn *Harvey*, so called from its possessors: the former family ended in an heiress, married to Robert le Franceys; and the latter, about 1368, ended in a family of *Cliburns*, who continued here till Thomas, son of Richard Cliburn, Esq. the builder of the hall, sold it to Sir John Lowther, who, from his numerous purchases, was surnamed *The Rich*. The village of Cliburn stands on the side of a brisk rivulet, called the *Leeth*, which rises in a strong spring above Shap. The mansion-house of the Cliburns has this inscription over its door:

RICHARD. CLEBUR. THŪS. THEY. DID. ME. CAWLE.
WHO. IN. MY. TIME. BUILDED. THIS HAULE.
1577.

LOWTHER.—Olaus Wormius,† consulted by Spelman, finds Loder, or Lother, a common name among the ancient kings of Denmark, and derives it from *Loth-er, fortunate honour*. Lothair is also a name frequent among the kings of Denmark.‡ But the parish of Lowther unquestionably derives its name from the river Lowther; and the family, from their place of residence.

1—3. WILLIAM DE LOWTHER occurs at the head of the gentry

* Gent. Mag. XV. 625—XV. 62.

† Mon. Dan. p. 192.

‡ Gough's Camd. III. 161, first Edit.

gentry of Westmorland as witness to a deed in the reign of Henry II.; and SIR THOMAS and SIR GERVASE DE LOWTHER are mentioned in the register of Wetheral priory, in Collins's Peerage, and other authorities, under the time of Henry III.

4. A pedigree of this family, certified at an herald's visitation of Yorkshire in 1585, and another at a visitation of Westmorland, in 1627, commence with SIR HUGH DE LOWTHER, who was attorney-general in 1292; a knight of this shire at the parliaments in 1300, and 1305; a justice itinerant, and escheator on the north side of the Trent; and 1330 one of the justices of the court of King's Bench. His son,

5. SIR HUGH DE LOWTHER married a daughter of Lucy, lord of Cockermouth, and, perhaps, after her decease, Margaret, daughter of William de 'Quale,' whose arms the Lowther's quarter. He sided with the Earl of Lancaster against Edward II, in the affair respecting Piers de Gaveston, but was pardoned, and afterwards employed in many important matters under government, and was several times a knight of the shire for Westmorland and Cumberland.

6. The next in succession is SIR ROBERT DE LOWTHER, who, according to Dr. Burn's account, married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Strickland, bishop of Carlisle.* He was in Parliament for Cumberland in 1393, and thrice afterwards. He died in 1490, and had the following epitaph inscribed to his memory on a brass plate in the church of Lowther:

Moribus expertus, et miles honore repertus,
Lowther Robertus jacet umbra mortis opertus.
Aprilis mense decimante diem, necis ense
Transit ad immense celestis gaudia mense.
Mille quadringentis ter denis, mens morientis,
Annis, viventis escas capit omnipotentis.

 7. SIR

* This bishop's first election into the see of Carlisle was rejected by the Pope, perhaps on the plea of immoral conduct, or on account of his being married; but there may be some mistake in this case between son and daughter, as the Strickland family were occasionally neighbours of the Lowthers till about the reign of Edward VI.

7. Sir Hugh de Lowther, son of Sir Robert, married Margaret, daughter of John de Derwentwater. He served in his father's life-time under Henry V. and was in the famous battle of Agincourt, as also were his kinsmen, Geoffrey and Richard de Lowther.

8. Sir Hugh Lowther, son and heir of Hugh, married Mabil, daughter of Sir William de Lancaster, of Sockbridge. He was in Parliament for Cumberland in 1448, and died 1474, when he was succeeded by his son,

9. Sir Hugh Lowther, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld and Margaret Broomflet, Baroness Vesey, and widow of John Lord Clifford. He was made one of the knights of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. to Catharine of Arragon, Nov. 14, 1501, and died about the second year of Henry VIII. His eldest son,

10, 11. Sir John Lowther, married Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen, of Workington, and had a son, Sir Hugh, married to Dorothy, daughter of Henry Lord Clifford, who died in his father's life-time; but left several children, the eldest of whom was,

12. Sir Richard Lowther, who married Frances, daughter of John Middleton, of Middleton-hall, Esq. by whom he had eight sons and seven daughters. The history* of his life is briefly contained in the following epitaph on a mural monument in Lowther church.

"Sir Richard Lowther, knight, succeeded Henry Lord Scroop in the office of lord warden of the West Marches, and was thrice a commissioner in the great affair between England and Scotland all the time of Queen Elizabeth. And after he had seen his children to the fourth degree, given them a virtuous education and means to live, advanced his brothers and sisters out of his own patrimony, governed his family, and kept plentiful hospitality for

* Respecting his charge over Mary Queen of Scots, after she was retaken at Workington, and Queen Elizabeth's displeasure at him for permitting the Duke of Norfolk to visit her, see *Camd. Elis.* pp. 136, 199, 200, 242.

for fifty-seven years together, he ended his life the 27th of January, A. D. 1607, ætatis suæ 77."

13. Sir Christopher Lowther, second son of Sir Richard, succeeded to the estates by the death of his brother John, in his father's life-time. He was knighted by King James at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when that monarch first came into England. His wife was Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Musgrave, of Hayton, in Cumberland, by whom he had issue eight sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom,

14. Sir John Lowther, was a member of four Parliaments, and one of his majesty's council at York for the northern parts. He married Eleanor, daughter of William Flemming, Esq. of Rydal, and by her had issue three sons and two daughters. His second son, Christopher, was created a baronet in 1643, and had the estate of St. Begh's purchased for him by his father, who died in 1637, when he was succeeded by his eldest son,

15. Sir John Lowther, knight, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1640. He was a great sufferer by his adherence to the cause of Charles I. During the usurpation he lived in retirement; but was a member of the Parliament that brought about the Restoration. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, by whom he had five sons and six daughters. His second wife was Elizabeth Hare of Stowe-Bardolfe, widow of Wooley Leigh, Esq. who brought him seven children. He died Nov. 30, 1675, aged seventy-three.

16. His eldest son, John Lowther, Esq. of Hackthorpe, was also twice married, first, to Elizabeth, coheir of Sir Henry Bellingham, of Levins, Bart. who left him one son and one daughter; secondly, to Mary, daughter of William Withins, of Eltham, in Kent, by whom he had issue one son. He died in his father's life-time.

17. John Lowther, called *the Rich*, son of John Lowther and Elizabeth Bellingham, was born in Hackthorpe-hall in 1655. He was the thirty-first knight of his family almost in a direct line. By the premature death of his father and mother, he fell

almost entirely to the care of his grandfather, Sir John Lowther, who sent him to Kendal school, from whence he went to Sedberg, in Yorkshire; and, about his fifteenth year, to Queen's College, Oxford, where he staid a year and a half, and then was sent to travel. He reached no farther than Angers on the Loire, staid eighteen months, and mostly at Sens. In the Parliaments preceding the Revolution from the year 1768, "he uniformly declared himself an advocate for the Test and Corporation Acts." His firm adherence to the Protestant succession procured him the office of vice-chamberlain to King William's household; and, five days after that monarch was proclaimed, he was sworn into the privy-council. In 1689 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Westmorland; and in the same year a lord of the treasury. May 28 1696, he was created Baron Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale. In 1698 he was made lord privy-seal; "and, when through ill health he was obliged to retire from business, the king would not permit him to resign the seal, but ordered him to take it into the country with him." In the month of July he was a second time appointed one of the lords justices to govern the kingdom during the king's absence in Holland: but on the tenth of that month he died. He left a manuscript, intituled, "Memoirs of the Reign of James II." which the present Earl of Lonsdale printed in 8vo. at York, in 1808. with the "Life and Character of John, first Viscount Lowther," prefixed to it. In this Life it is said, that when ill health, in 1699, "compelled him to decline his attendance upon Parliament for some time, he returned to his seat at Lowther, where he enjoyed that happy solitude which he called "his dearest companion and entertainment." He took great pleasure in adorning his magnificent house, with paintings of the most eminent artists; and indulged his taste for rural elegance in improving the aspect of the whole country, in embellishing and enriching its noble scenery, by those extensive plantations, which he formed and nurtured with the tenderest care. Relieved from the toil and fatigues of public engagements, he experienced a never failing source of gratification in the recreation of his garden.

garden. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Sir Frederic Thynne, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters.

18. RICHARD, second LORD VISCOUNT LOWTHER, died in 1713, of the small-pox, unmarried, and, at the age of twenty-one. Thomas Tickell dedicated his Oxford to him. He was succeeded by his brother,

19. HENRY, third Lord Viscount Lowther, to whom was intrusted the several offices of custos rotulorum and lord-lieutenant of Westmorland and Cumberland; that of a lord of the bed-chamber; constable of the Tower of London; lord lieutenant of its hamlets; and lord privy-seal. He died unmarried, greatly and deservedly lamented, in 1750, when, on account of the death of his younger brother, Anthony, the title of viscount became extinct; but that of baronet descended to his heir,

20. JAMES LOWTHER, Esq, grandson of Richard, son of Sir John Lowther, who died in 1675. His father was Robert Lowther, Esq. of Maulsmeaburn, who was storekeeper of the Tower; and in 1716 appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Barbadoes. This baronet sat upwards of thirty years in the House of Commons. In 1782, he offered to build, and completely to furnish, at his own expense, a man of war of seventy guns, for the service of his country: the king accepted his proposal; but peace with America rendered his offer unnecessary. May 24, 1784, he was created Baron Lowther, of Lowther, baron of the barony of Kendal, and baron of the barony of Burgh in Cumberland, Viscount of Lonsdale, and Earl of Lonsdale to him and his heirs male of his own body; and October 10, 1797, Viscount Lowther, of Whitehaven, with a collateral remainder to the heirs male of the body of his cousin, the late Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. He married, in 1761, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Bute, and died without issue May 24, 1802, when he was succeeded by his cousin,

21. SIR WILLIAM LOWTHER, Bart. of Swillington, descended from William, third son of Sir John Lowther and Eleanor Fleming,

Fleming, who purchased the manor of Swillington, in Yorkshire, of Lord Darcy: he had a son, Sir William, whose son Sir William, was created a baronet March 6, 1715, and left a son, Sir William, who died without issue, and gave his estate to his cousin, the Reverend William Lowther, who procured a fresh patent of baronetage, August 22, 1764. This baronet was born July 10, 1707; married August 31, 1753, Anne, daughter of the Rev. C. Zouch, vicar of Sandal in Yorkshire; and died June 15, 1788, when he was succeeded in his title of baronet and estate at Swillington by his eldest son, William Lowther, Esq. the present peer, who was born October 17, 1755, and married July 12, 1781, Lady Augusta Fane, daughter of John, ninth earl of Westmorland, by whom he has issue two sons and four daughters. He became Viscount Lowther in 1802; and on April 4, 1807, was created Earl of Lonsdale; and soon after elected a knight of the garter.

Lowther Castle. In 1685, Sir John Lowther pulled down and rebuilt a great part of *Lowther Hall*, which, excepting two wings, was burnt down in 1720. The late Earl collected immense quantities of stone and timber for rebuilding it; but the honour of carrying his intentions into effect was left to the liberal and elegant hand of his successor. In the month of January, 1808, the first stone of this magnificent *castle* was laid, and the buildings were raised, and partly occupied, by the family in the summer of 1809. It is entirely of stone, of a beautiful rose tinted white, exceedingly smooth and durable. Both its exterior and interior are of that style of architecture, which prevailed in the most considerable edifices in Europe, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The entrance to it is from the north, through an arched gateway, with porter's lodge, &c. from which a high embattled wall, with towers at intervals, branches out each way, enclosing the *entrance court*, which is of smooth green lawn, intersected with a gravelled walk, and on each side having roads thirty feet broad, and rising to the *terrace*, which is 500 feet long and 100 feet wide. There is also a flight of steps

steps sixty feet wide from the entrance court to the terrace, opposite the gateway. The centre of the north front is embellished with a rich open *porch* for receiving carriages: this leads to the *entrance hall*, sixty feet by thirty, which opens into the *staircase*, sixty feet square, and ninety feet high, surrounded by arched corridores on each story communicating with the apartments: it is wholly of stone, lighted by windows above of painted glass; and in the centre of its ceiling has this inscription round a wreath of stucco work:

Edif. Cuſ. Com. de Lonſdale anº. Regni
Lº. Rs. Ctoi. iiii. Aº. Di. M. D. CCCx: curc. Robo.
Smirke+

In the centre of the south front is the *Saloon*, sixty feet by thirty, fitted up with oak and light gray silk damask. On the right of the saloon, the *Dining-room*, forty-five feet by twenty-six, its furniture and doors of oak, the walls hung with scarlet cloth and gold enrichments; the curtains of velvet: in this room is a portrait of the late Earl. The *Drawing-room* is on the left of the saloon, of the same dimensions as the dining-room, and hung with richly embroidered satin, white and gold. The other rooms on the *south front* are the billiard room on the left of the drawing-room; and the breakfast-room on the right of the dining-room; and, branching off at right angles from each extremity of it, *arched open cloisters* communicate with the *stables* and *riding-house* on the left, and with the *kitchen offices* on the right; and the prospect extends into a long vista of the deer-park, with rising grounds and aged forest trees on each side: this front within the cloisters is about 280 feet long.

From the staircase arched stone corridores open on each side through the centre of the castle, into corridores with arcades of stone, and lighted at each end by windows of painted glass.

The ground-floor apartments on each side of the entrance hall on the north front are:—on the right, Lady Lonsdale's room thirty feet by twenty-four, fitted up with scarlet and light green satin;

satin; a dressing-room thirty feet by twenty-one; a bedchamber; and Lord Lonsdale's room, in which are several excellent paintings: on the left, the library forty-five feet by thirty, fitted up with oak; a state bedchamber communicating with the arched stone corridore: and, lastly, offices for his lordship's agents; the whole of this front being about 420 feet long, and garnished with eight lofty towers. The prospect here is open to Penrith beacon-hill, lately planted by the present Earl, to Saddleback, and the Scotch mountains. The saloon, drawing and dining-rooms, library, and Lady Lonsdale's room, are all about twenty-two feet high.

The parks and pleasure grounds which surround this magnificent edifice are of very large extent, and command a variety of prospect and scenery, not equalled perhaps in any other part of the British dominions. The great terrace is near a mile in length, and runs along the brink of a deep limestone cliff, which overlooks a part of the park, irregularly scattered with forest trees of immense growth, and well replenished with deer. The park of the Emperor of China, at Gehol, is called, in the language of that country "Van-shoo-yuen, or the paradise of ten thousand, or innumerable trees." Lord Macartney tells us he "wandered in it for several hours, and yet was never weary of wandering;" for "certainly so rich, so various, so beautiful, so sublime a prospect my eyes had never beheld;" and concludes his description of that "wonderful garden" with this observation: "If any place can be said in any respect to have similar features to the western park" of Van-shoo-yuen, "which I have seen this day, it is at Lowther Hall, in Westmorland, which (when I knew it many years ago) from the extent of prospect, the grand surrounding objects, the noble situation, the diversity of surface, the extensive woods, and command of water, I thought might be rendered by a man of sense, spirit, and taste, the finest scene in the British dominions *."

The *village* of Lowther formerly stood before the north front of

* Barrow's Travels in China, p. 134.

of the present castle, and consisted of the hall, church, and seventeen tenements, with their messuages and cottages. The tenements and their appurtenances were purchased by Sir John Lowther in 1682, the lands laid to his demesne, and the buildings pulled down to open the prospect from the hall. In lieu of the village he built *Lowther New-town*, which consists of several neat dwelling-houses occupied by his agents and mechanics; and of a large building called the *College*, on account of its being intended by John Viscount Lowther, as a seminary for the benefit of the northern counties: it was, however, discontinued, by Henry Viscount Lowther, while in its probationary state. The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson of Lazonby, who died in 1752, presided in it; and "the Earl of Selkirk and the late Duke of Athol were educated here: an ash-tree planted by his lordship is still pointed out." * The late Earl of Lonsdale converted this building into a manufactory for "most beautiful stockings, and carpets of strength and lustre little inferior to those of Persia. A few of these were sold from 63l. to 105l.; but they were wrought chiefly for his lordship's own use, or to be given in presents to his friends." † The old *rectory* of Lowther was a mean edifice, but the first viscount rebuilt it in a handsome style in a most delightful and secluded situation on the margin of the Lowther. He also exchanged the glebe lands and other revenues of the church greatly to the advantage of the rector. The *Church* of Lowther was also entirely rebuilt by the same nobleman in 1686. It is finished with a dome and lanthern in the manner of St. Paul's, London; and stands on a high bank, overlooking the Lowther, and embosomed with aged trees. It is very elegantly furnished, and contains several tombs of the Lowther family.

The *manor* of Lowther in Henry the Second's time appears to have been divided into three parts, for in that reign Humphrey Machel gave a third part of the church of Lowther to the priory of Carlisle. In 1278, one of these parts was divided between coheiresses, married to Robert de Morville and Gilbert de Whiteby,

* Pringle's Survey, p. 300. † Ib.

by, and the other two belonged to the priory of Wotton, and William de Strickland. It was held of the Clifford family, in 1309, by the heir of John de Coupland, Henry de Haverington, Simon de Alve, and the prior of Wotton; and in 1314, the moiety of Simon de Alve was held by Hugh de Lowther. In 1332, we find either this Sir Hugh de Lowther, or his son of the same name, exchanging lands here with Sir Walter de Strickland. In 1421, Sir Robert de Lowther held the whole of this manor by the cornage of twenty shillings and fourpence; this service, in 1640, is called *noltgeld*, i. e. cow-tax; by which, and ten shillings yearly for *serjeant food*, it is said that two-thirds of this manor were then held of Francis, Earl of Cumberland; but that one-third was held of Robert Strickland, Esq. by a hawk, or sixpence yearly.

The village of WHALE lies on the south west side of Lowther Park, and the manor of this name extended into the straggling hamlet of Whale-moor. It was held under the barons of Westmorland, by a family to whom it gave name in 1279, by wardship and cornage, amounting together to seventy-three shillings. In 1314, it was in the hands of Richard le Fraunces; and, in 1421, was possessed by Richard Vernon. But at present both the manor, and nearly the whole of its tenements, have, to use the words of Dr. Burn, been "drawn within the vortex of the house of Lowther, from age to age purchasing, and never selling again."

HACKTHORPE was held of the barons of Kendal, by Gamel de Hakethorpe, in drengage, which service William de Lancaster in the time of Henry III. released to Ralph de Aincourt; and, in 1360, Sir Thomas de Stirkland had licence from the Crown to empark his woods here, and in other places, for his good services in the wars in France. This manor, hall, and demesne, were purchased by Sir Richard Lowther, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and the hall after this for a long time continued a residence of one of that family; but in latter years has been occupied by a tenant, and is much decayed.

MELCAN

MELKANTHORPE-HALL was the manor-house of Great Strickland. Galfridus de Melcanthorpe was constable of Appleby Castle in the time of Roger de Clifford. It afterwards belonged to Margaret de Ros; then to the Musgraves, and an heiress of the Fallowfields carried it to the Dalstons, who sold it to Sir John Lowther. Its manor was held of the Marquis fee of Kendal. The arms in the hall are Musgrave quartering Ward and Stapleton: Fallowfield: Dalston impaling Fallowfield.

ASKHAM was anciently written *Ascom:* it is the name of a parish, consisting of the manors of Askham, and Helton Flecket. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and stands upon a stratum of brownish marble, a quarry of which is sometimes wrought a little above Askham bridge. Its rectorial rights were granted to the monastery of Wartre, in Yorkshire, about the year 1245; and at the Dissolution purchased by Thomas Sandford, Esq. of Askham Hall, whose descendant, William Sandford, in 1680, sold them to Sir John Lowther, reserving the advowson of the vicarage. Grose enumerates this church among the remarkable edifices of Westmorland. The date, 1593, painted upon a beam in it, relates to the time of its being new-roofed. Under a gravestone at the entrance into the chancel, a stone coffin was dug up, with this inscription on its cover: IOHES DE CLAWORTH," who was vicar here, and died in 1346. On the south side, in an aisle belonging to the hall, is an old monument under an arch " whereon is now only legible WILS DE SANDFORD," who died in 1416. The vicarage was rebuilt in 1802, by its present incumbent John Langton Leech, M. A. at the expense of 510l. The *manor* of Askham was received by Sir Thomas de Helbeck, in the reign of Henry III. in exchange for divers lands holden by knight's service. In 1314, Robert de Swynburne held it by homage and fealty of the Cliffords; and, in 1371, conveyed it to Edmund de Sandford and others, who all joined in a conveyance in 1373, to William Colynson, and he in the succeeding year reconveyed it, in fee, to the said Edmund de Sandford, with whose posterity it continued till it passed in marriage with Mildred,

eldest daughter of William Sandford, Esq. to William Tatham, Esq. of Overhall, in Lancashire. Their son William died unmarried, in 1775; after which time it was sold to Edward Bolton, Esq. of Manchester, who entailed it upon the descendants of his niece, wife of Mr. King, its present proprietor; whose seat, called ASKHAM HALL, is pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Lowther: it was begun to be built by Thomas Sandford, Esq. and finished by his executors. Over the gate, on a tablet, are the arms quarterly of Sandford, English, Crakenthorpe, and Lancaster; and underneath this inscription, in letters curiously raised:

THOMAS SANDFORD ESQUYR
FOR THYS PAID MEAT AND HYR
THE YEAR OF OURE SAVIOURE
XV HUNDRETHE SEVENTY FOURE

Its roof is embattled; and it has a grey sombre appearance, well adapted to the woody scenery around it. The manor of *Helton Flecket* descended from Robert de Morville, in 1289, to Wessington and English, married to his two daughters. The former moiety belonged afterwards to Mallory and Norton, and was purchased by the house of Lowther. The English moiety, after licence had been obtained in 1338, to make it a free warren, and to empark the wood of Satron, went by marriage to the Sandfords of Askham, who sold it also to Sir John Lowther, in 1680. At a short distance from the village of Helton, on the waste of *Moorduvvock*, is a remarkable upright stone, called *Helton-copstone*: about 500 yards north of it on the same waste is a circle of stones, ten yards in diameter, called the *Druid's Cross*. In sight of Ullswater, at the head of Ellerbeck, is another circle twenty-one yards in diameter, called the *Cock-stones*, and pretty perfect. There is also a large cairn, called the *White-raise*, in the descent from Moorduvvock towards Pooley. The high land immediately west of Askham affords a most charming and extensive prospect.

BAMPTON

Bampton parish is divided into Bampton Patrick, and Bampton Cundale. The church is dedicated to St. Patrick, and stands in the village of Bampton-Grange, on the east bank of the river Lowther. Its rectorial rights were appropriated to Shap Abbey, in 1170. The present structure was built in 1726, on the site of the old one: it is neat, its roof supported by two rows of lofty oak pillars, six in each row. Its tower contains five good bells, hung in 1776; and on its west side is the following inscription, written, except the day and year of his death, by Mr. Wearing, the vicar, in whose time the church and school were rebuilt:

Panditur elegantius denuo sanctuarium Dei:
Resurgunt ædes gratiis musisque sacratæ:
Instaurata omnia
Thoma Wearing, Vicario.
Vix dotatam, cum dirutam; tum auctam, ter amabilem
Unam hanc, unice confarreavit ecclesiam,
Nec impar, nec appetentior, ille minister:
Prisca fide, patriis moribus, simplici munditia.
Bibliorum prius oraculis rite sciscitatis,
Liturgiæ, ceu Palladii, ad aras usque tenax;
Rationem Œconomæ qualem qualem editurus,
Quod feliciter vortat, excessit:
Sicut egens, multos autem locupletans,
Tanquam nihil habens, et omnia possidens.
Illicet age, aude, ingredere actutum, mi tu,
Hac itur ad cœlum;
Nusquam alibi requies:
Ut simus potiundo, faxit Deus.
Natus 7 March, 1647: inductus 25 March 1699:
Denatus 30 August 1742.

Adjoining the church-yard is the *Free Grammar School* of Bampton, founded in 1623, by Dr. Thomas Sutton *, with 500l.

 which

* He was born at *Sutton Gill*, in this parish, educated at Queen's College, Oxford,

which was laid out in the purchase of tythes. It is subject to the direction of twelve governors, six of whom are trustees of its revenues, &c. Here were educated *Dr. John Mill*, famous for his edition of the New Testament; *Dr. Edmund Gibson*, Bishop of London, who rebuilt this school, and other eminent characters. Its present master, the Rev. John Bowstead, B. D. is author of several poems, has presided in it during the last forty years, and has much gratitude due to him from his pupil, the compiler of this Memoir, born in 1780, in Swindale, in the adjoining parish of Shap. It has a rental of fifteen pounds a year for purchasing books for poor scholars. *Measand* School, in this parish, was endowed with a freehold estate in 1711; and has this inscription over its door: "Richard Wright, founder; Richard Law, benefactor, 1713." the latter of whom was great uncle to *Bishop Law*, who obtained his classical rudiments here. There is also at *Rough-hill* a preparatory school, endowed with lands, and legacies.

Bampton has four *libraries* in it. The first given March 25, 1710, by Richard Viscount Lonsdale, and kept in the vicarage: the second, founded by the Rev. Jonathan Tinklar, rector of Alderthorpe, Lincolnshire, by a legacy worth four guineas a year, for the use of the vicar: the third parochial given by the associates of Dr. Bray, about 1757, and kept in the school house; and the fourth the interest of 100l. given by William Noble, Esq. to be laid out in books for the use of the school.

THORNTHWAITE means the *tower on the wood-girt plain*; and the hall of that name was the mansion-house of Bampton Patrick, which is supposed to derive its name from *Patrick de Culwen*, who lived in the time of Henry II. and was a descendant of

Oxford, became minister of Cufham, Berks, and Lecturer of St. Helen's, Abingdon, which he exchanged for the Lectureship of St. Mary Overhees, in Southwark. In 1623, he came to see his native place, desirous of finally settling the affairs of his newly established school; and having effected this, he was returning by ship from Newcastle to London; but was cast away and drowned, with many others. His body was buried at Aldborough, in Suffolk.

of the celebrated Ivo de Talebois. He derived his name from an estate at Culwen, in Galloway, given to him by his father, Thomas, son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar. His descendants held this and Knype Patrick of the Cliffords, in 1526; but sold it to the Howards of Naworth, by a daughter of whom it came to the Warwicks, of Warwick, in Cumberland, who sold the manor and forest of Naddle to the Hasells of Dalemain; but preserved the park and demesne lands. The hall has been a place of considerable size and strength; but at present is contracted into a farm-house. The Hasells sold their purchase to the house of Lowther.

BAMPTON-HALL is in the village of *Bampton-town*, and in the time of Henry III. was the seat of Henry de Cundale, who held his manor of the Cliffords. His family derived their name from the adjoining dale, or valley, at present called *Codale*. They were of great consideration, and continued here till Edward the second's time, when their property went, probably by marriage, to the Cliburns, who also had a part of Bampton Patrick and Knype, till 1554, since which time it was purchased by the Lowthers. The old mansion has been destroyed.

In Codale is a place called *The Old Church*, octangular, forty yards in diameter, with a heap of stones in its centre, and formed by a slight vallum of stones and earth: it is a short distance from the hamlet called *Carhullan*, which means the *village-burial-place*. The *Giant's graves* on *Burnbanks* are several regular oblong mounds of earth placed at right angles to each other, and raised for some unknown purpose. The *Folds-in-the-Wood* on *Knype Scar*, denote the site of a British village. On *Lowther Scar* is *a circle of large stones*, seventy feet in diameter, probably the burial-place of some ancient chieftain.

"At High Knype, in this parish, was born THOMAS GIBSON, M. D. physician general to the army, and author of "A System of Anatomy," who married to his second wife a daughter of Richard Cromwell, the Protector. There, also, was born his

nephew, EDMUND GIBSON, D. D. Bishop of Lincoln and London, who had the honour of publishing a new translation of Mr. Camden's Britannia, with considerable additions and improvements in successive editions." He was baptized, December, 16, 1669. A beam of the house broke over his cradle, but he was providentially saved: this house, at present, is converted into a barn. "He was educated at the Free School of Bampton, under Mr. Jackson, who held it forty-four years, and admitted, in 1686, into Queen's College, Oxford." He began his literary career with publishing, 1691, in 4to. "Drummond's Polemo-Middiana," and James V. of Scotland's "Cantilena Rustica," and in 1692, the Saxon Chronicle, and the Catalogue of the Tenison and Dugdale MSS. In 1693, a correct edition of Quintilian, and, in 1694, when he proceeded M. A. Somner's Roman Ports and Forts in Kent, and his Portus Iccius illustratus. In 1695, he entered into orders, and published, with the assistance of his friends, a new translation of the BRITANNIA, with a dedication to Lord Somners, who offered him a living of 200l. a year in the Isle of Thanet, which he declined on account of health. In 1696, he was admitted library keeper at Lambeth to Archbishop Tenison, who took him into his family; and, in 1697, he was appointed morning preacher at Lambeth, and prefixed to the "Catalogues Manuscriptorum in Anglia & Hibernia," a Life of Bodley, and History of his Library. In 1698, he published "The posthumous works of Sir Henry Spelman, with his Life," and was appointed domestic chaplain to the archbishop, and lecturer of St. Martin's in the Fields. He distinguished himself in the defence of the archbishop's rights as president of the Convocation, and had the degree of D. D. conferred on him by the archbishop; 1702, was preferred to the rectory of Lambeth, to the precentorship, and a residentiary's place in the church of Chichester, and 1710, to the archdeaconry of Surrey. In 1713, he published his "Codex Juris Anglicana;" and in 1716, was promoted to the see of Lincoln, and in 1723, translated to London." In the church

church of Bampton he erected a monument of white marble, on which is this modest inscription:

MEMORIÆ SACRUM
EDMUNDI ET JANÆ GIBSON,
CHARISSIMORUM PARENTUM,
MONUMENTUM HOC POSUIT
EDMUNDUS EPISCOPUS LONDINENSIS,
ANNO DOMINI MDCCXLIII.

" His close application to study and business of various kinds brought on a decay which terminated his life at Bath, September 6, 1748, in the 79th year of his age, having lived to publish a second edition of the Britannia, enlarged to two volumes, 1722. He was interred at Fulham, with no other inscription over him than " EDMUND GIBSON, LORD BISHOP OF LONDON."*

Knype also gave birth to JOSEPH ROBERTSON, a critic of great celebrity, learning, and industry. He was born August 28, 1726; his father was an eminent malster, and his mother the only daughter of Mr. Edward Stevenson, of the same place. He obtained the rudiments of his education under Mr. Yates of Appleby; and, in 1746, removed thence to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1752 he took orders, and became a curate to Dr. Sykes, at Rayleigh, in Essex. In 1758, he obtained the vicarage of Herriard, in Hampshire, and in the same year married Miss Rackes, the daughter of a respectable apothecary, in London.

His first publication was a much admired sermon on *the Subversion of Ancient Kingdoms.* In 1764, he engaged as a writer in the *Critical Review*, in which occupation he continued till 1785, and to which work he contributed upwards of 2620 theological, classical, and philological articles; many of them eminently distinguished for depth of learning, for solidity of judg-

* Gough's Camd. III. 161.

ment, or delicacy of taste. In 1772, he revised and corrected for the press Dr. Gregory Sharpe's *Posthumous Sermons;* and compiled a new edition of Algernon Sidney's *Discourse on Government*, with Historical Notes, in one volume quarto, in which performances, to adopt Mr. Hollis's expressions, 'he distinguished himself eminently, even beyond any expectation of him, by his abilities, learning, and industry.' In 1781, he also revised and published a medical work of his friend, Sir Clifton Wintringham, intituled: *De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii.* After being instituted to the rectory of Sutton, in Essex, in 1770, he was presented to the vicarage of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, in 1779, by the celebrated Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, whose father was a clergyman, and a native of Measand, in this parish.

About the year 1782, he commenced his labours on the theoretical and practical instruction of youth, in an elegant little volume, intituled *An Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature.* In 1785, appeared his elaborate *Essay on Punctuation*, which rapidly went through four editions. His *Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle* was published in 1788, with the motto "Ea quæ disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare:" in this work he was the first to question the authenticity of this record; and his doubts arose from nothing less than the following important considerations: the characters of the chronicle have no certain marks of antiquity; the Greek and Roman writers, for a long time after the date of this work, complain that they had no chronological account of the affairs of ancient Greece; some of the facts appear to have been taken from authors of later date; and some parachronisms appear which we can scarcely suppose a Greek chronologer, in the 129th Olympiad, would be liable to commit.

Mr. Robertson, ever anxious to promote the education of young people, in 1795, published a new translation of Telemachus, with notes and the Life of the Author. With a similar view he published, in 1798, *An Essay on the Education of Young Ladies;* and lastly, in 1799, appeared his *Essay on the*

Nature of English Verse, with directions for Reading English Poetry.

He died on the 18th of January, 1802, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mrs. Robertson, soon after his death, stated to a friend, that, "During the forty-four years we have lived together, never, for a single night, did he desert the domestic society, to seek elsewhere for amusement." *

The parish of SHAP was anciently called *Heppe*, a name of the fruit of the briar, in this county pronounced *choup*. Its parish *church*, though in many parts much modernised, retains marks of the architecture prevalent soon after the Conquest, especially in the windows of the tower. It is dedicated to St. Michael, was given by Thomas de Talebois, to Shap Abbey about 1170; and has been lately much repaired. The *town* of Shap is long and straggling. Philip Lord Wharton, June 2, 1689, procured it a charter for a weekly market on Wednesdays, and annual fairs April 23, 24; August 1, 2; and September 17, 18: only one, on May 4, is now holden. He also liberated the tenants of the manor of Shap from tolls at the markets and fairs. Of late years the market has revived.

The ABBEY of Shap stands on the west margin of the Lowther, a mile from Shap, in a secluded place, called in old charters *Vallis Magdalenæ de Hepp*, from the abbey church being dedicated to God and St. Mary Magdalene. It was founded by Thomas, son of Cospatric †, about 1119, for the canons of Preston, in Kendal, of the Præmonstratensian order, where he gave them his demesne park and other lands, to build a mansion on; but soon after removed them to this place, and confirmed to them all his karl lands, *totam terram quæ fuit karl*, in this parish: i. e. all his *folc lands*, or *out lands* held by his *ceorles*, or farmers; who, on account of their being free, and having the liberty

* See Monthly Mag. V. XIII. p. 133.

† This name seems to be a corruption of *Comes Patricius*, Earl Patrick, anciently written Cos Patricius, and the title and name of an Earl of Dunbar. It is often *Gospatric*. See Dr. Burn, p. 465.

liberty of judging and determining causes within the limits of their *Soc*, or manor, were also called *Soc men*. The founder of this house died, December 7, 1152, and was buried in the Abbey church, as were also several of the Veteriponts and Cliffords, who were great benefactors to it. At the Dissolution it was valued at 154*l*. 7*s*. 7½*d*. a year: it surrendered, January 14, 1540; when it contained twenty religious, thirteen of whom received pensions in 1554. Its last abbot was Richard Evenwode, who signed the surrender *Richard Baggot*. Its possessions were granted in 1544, with the monasteries of Gisburn and Rival, to Lord Wharton, at the yearly rent of 41*l*. 11*s*. with reversion to the Crown, which James I. in 1610, granted Philip Lord Wharton, and his heirs male, with whom they continued till the time of the Duke of Wharton, when they were sold to Robert Lowther, Esq. of Maudsmeaburn.

The abbey church has been a spacious edifice, built of white freestone, so exceedingly durable as to preserve the marks of the chissel to this day. Its tower and some fragments of its chancel walls remain, specimens of excellent masonry; and the ground on the south of it, for a considerable distance, is covered with the foundations of its cloisters and offices, many of them vaulted underneath. Ruins of a bridge also remain on the north side of its cemetery. *Shap Grange*, which belonged to it, stands in rich pastures a mile to the east, and has vestiges of a considerable village around it. Speed, after mentioning this abbey, adds, "where there is a fountain, or spring, which ebbs and flows many times a day:" it is called *Annet Well*, and at present throws out a copious, and, apparently, an *equable* stream. A short way above it is a *Petrifying Spring*, issuing out of a limestone rock. The Bodleian Library contains a manuscript, intituled "*De Situ Abbatiæ de Hepp.* fol. 134 Codices MSS. Rogeri Doddesworth, 4152, Vol. X." * and the "Register of Shap Abbey was heretofore in the possession of Lord William Howard, of Naworth; but now seems to be lost." † The family

* Cat. Cod. MSS. Ang. V. I. p. 191. † Dr. Burn, p. 473.

family of *Hoggerd*, ancestors of the celebrated William Hogarth, were tenants of this abbey at the time of the Dissolution, and several members of it still continue in this neighbourhood.

At Shap is a stupendous monument of antiquity, called CARL-LOFTS, composed of two lines of huge obelisks of unhewn granite. It commences about half a mile south of the town; and, running parallel with the Kendal road, till it passes Brakenber, starts off to the north-west into the demesne of Shap Grange. The remains of it are in the best preservation on the common at its south end, where there is a circle of similar stones eighteen feet in diameter; and where "the space between the lines is eighty eight feet: they gradually converge towards each other; for near Shap the distance decreases to fifty-nine feet; and it is probable they met and concluded in a point forming a wedge."* In the fields west of Shap the greatest number of these columns has been broken by blasting, and removed into the walls: several of them, however, continue in their original order on the right of the foot path leading to the village of *Keld*; where one of them is called *Guggleby Stone*, and is eight feet high from the face of the ground, and thirty-seven feet in girth at its middle: it, as many of the rest, stands on its narrow end. The stone next north of it is about the same length and girth; and has been overturned by digging limestones from beneath it; its base is finely levelled, and has a hole four inches over and two inches deep in its centre. There is also on one of the slopes of this stone, near its base, a hole, apparently artificial, and probably used in conveying it: on its uppermost corner is a rude circle, eight inches in diameter, with a shallow hole in its centre, some symbol, probably of the use of this column; by diligent search other inscriptions of this kind perhaps might be found here, as on the obelisks at Aubrey described by Dr. Stukeley. Along the top of the limestone quarry between the lanes from Shap to Keld and Rosgill, one line is very perfect, and two of the stones have their bases hewn, the rest of such a form as could not have been placed upright. At the Rosgill

* Pennant's North Tour, I. 297.

Rosgill lane is a square plot of stones nearly covered with earth; and the walls on each side of the lane are built of large masses of granite, which we conjecture have formed the north end of this monument: a small *tumulus*, called *Skellaw*, on the hill on the north side of the lane, has probably some connection with it. There is, indeed, half a mile from this place, in due bearing with the stones in the lane to Rosgill, three very large stones in a right line; and two more, behind Shap-Grange, apparently too far to the west to have any connection with the main body of Karl-lofts.

"That this monument was Danish may be inferred from the custom of the northern nations of arranging their recording stones in forms that they seemed to determine should be expressive of certain events: those that were placed in a strait and long order commemorated the emulations of champions: squares shewed equestrian conflicts: circles, the interments of families: wedge-shaped, a fortunate victory.* Success might have attended the northern invaders in this place, which gave rise to their long arrangement: the fall of some consanguineous heroes in the action caused the grateful tribute of the stoney circles."† The name of this monument, and of the tumulus at its north end, the former signifying *the liftings of the husbandmen*, and the latter *the hill of the sculls*, strengthen Pennant's conjecture that this monument was a work of the Danes.

In *Gunnerkeld-Bottom*, a mile north-east of Shap, is a circle of large stones, in great perfection: it is usually called *the Druid's temple;* but has unquestionably been used as a burying-place.

Rosgill was a manor, and the residence of a line of knights of its own name, in the time of Henry III.: their heiress, Christian, in the reign of Richard II. married Hugh de Salkeld of Corby Castle, whose descendants continued here, till Dorothy Morley, sister and sole heir of Richard Salkeld, Esq. carried their property, by marriage, to the Christians, (now Curwens) of Ewanrigg.

* Olaus Magnus, de Gent. Septentr. l. i. c. 18.

† Pennant's North. Tour, I. 297.

Ewanrigg, in Cumberland, with whom the demesne and hall continue; but they sold the manor to Sir John Lowther. The *hall* is converted into a farm-house, stables, &c.; but the remains of the circular staircase of a strong tower, discovered about twenty years since, the ruins of the domestic chapel, and extensive foundations, prove its former importance. In the middle of the village of Rosgill, on the south side of the street, is a house, traditionally said to have been a chapel. The ground on the north side of this village, and, in many parts of the parishes of Shap and Bampton, is formed into regular flights of terraces called *reayns*, a method of cultivating immemorially out of use in England, but still practised in most of the hilly countries of the continent.

SHAPWELLS are much resorted to in the summer season by persons afflicted with scorbutic complaints; and by lead miners from Alston and Arkingartdale. They are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron, with which a stratum of schistus that prevails above them is profusely charged.

Dr. John Mills, educated at Bampton School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, was born at *Hardendale*, in the parish of Shap, in 1645. He became principal of Edmund Hall. His Greek Testament was printed off a fortnight before his death, which happened in 1707.

Wastelhead was the birth-place of SIMON WASTAL, a learned schoolmaster at Northampton, and author of *Microbiblion*, or an *Epitome of the Bible in Verse*, printed in 1629: the first edition of it was called *The True Christian's Delight*, and printed in 1623. The time of his death is not known.

MORLAND derives its name from the extensive *moors* formerly within it: it is a parish, containing eight townships. The several manors within it were held of the barons of Kendal, excepting King's Meaburn and Bolton, which were under the Cliffords. The *Church*, with lands, and a part of the manor of Morland, were given by Ketel, grandson of Ivo de Talebois, to the abbey of St. Mary's, York, which gave them to its cell of Wetherhall; and,

and, since the Dissolution, they have belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. It is a large edifice, having two rows of Gothic pillars and a tower. *Dr. Brown*, author of the Essay on the Characteristics, &c. was vicar here from 1743 to 1759. William de Lancaster granted the *manor of Morland*, with Grarigg and Heversham in frank marriage with his daughter Agnes, to Alexander de Windsore, the last of whose male descendants left a daughter, married to John Deckett, Esq. who settled at Grarigg-hall in this county; but this manor never appears to have belonged either to him or his descendants. The mediety of it, not in possesson of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, was purchased of Robert Bowes by Simon Musgrave, who sold it to John Southaic, and he to Lancelot Backhouse, whose family ended in a daughter, married to Isaac Eels, Esq.

GREAT STRICKLAND gave name to the ancient family of Strickland, who removed to Sizergh. One of them, in the time of Henry III. had licence to keep a chaplain in his hall, (in curia sua) at *Stirkeland*, i. e. *Steerland*, for young cattle in the north of England are called Stirks. WILLIAM DE STRICKLAND, a bishop of Carlisle, was of this family, and born here in 1396. He made an aqueduct from the river Petteril to Penrith at his own expense, and died in 1419. His family were succeeded here about the reign of Henry VI. by the *Fallowfields*, whose heiress married John Dalston, Esq. of Acornbank, whose son sold the hall and demesne to Sir John Lowther. At LITTLE STRICKLAND HALL a branch of the Crakenthorp family were seated for several generations. THRIMBY, or *Thirneby*, belonged to a family of its name, afterwards to the *Haveringtons*; but the whole of its manor, and nearly the whole of its tenements, were purchased by John Viscount Lowther. Its chapel, in 1681, was re-edified by Thomas Fletcher, Esq. ancestor by a daughter and coheir to Sir Fletcher Norton, sometime Speaker to the House of Commons. This village has a small endowed school: a little to the south of it was *Thrimby-row*, a long line of uniform and connected cottages, built by the late Lord Lonsdale, with the inten-

tion of establishing, as it was said, a woollen manufactory at them: several of them were finished, but none of them ever occupied.

In the year 1518, *Richard Vernon*, of Nether-Haddon, Derbyshire, held sixteen messuages and 300 acres of land in NEWBY-STONES; and his son, George, sold all his possessions there to *Richard Nevinson*, of Kemplees, whose posterity were seated at *Newby-hall*, till Stanwix Nevinson, Esq. left it to his widow, Julia, daughter of John Gaskarth, Esq. of Penrith, who married a second time on July 2, 1774, to the present Earl of Suffolk.

SLEAGILL, i. e. *Sloe-brook*, in the time of Edward II. was comprised within the hamlet of Newby: it is a small village, remarkable for nothing but two human skeletons, being found a short way east of it, on the side of the road to Appleby, and at the head of a limestone quarry. This discovery was made Nov. 2, 1808. Each of them had a brazen ring, "about four inches broad," round its arm: and the bones of some animal had been deposited with them.

KING'S MEABURN, or *Meaburn Regis*, was so called from being held by the crown from the forfeiture of Sir Hugh de Morville, till King John granted it to Robert de Veteripont, with whose posterity it still continues. It is a pleasant village, on the eastern bank of the Lyvennate. Between this place and Morland is a field called the Chapel-garth, wherein the *chapel* of *Wythe* formerly stood: it had land at *Little Aynesbergh*, abutting on the common of *Blanc*.

BOLTON has been variously written: sometimes *Botheltun*, which is nearly the same as *village-town*. It was held, with Dufton and other manors, by Ralph, Baron of Greystock, in 1315, who, as mesne lord, granted it in the same reign to John de Derwentwater, on whose property, servants, and tenants, enormous riot was committed here in 1387, whilst he was sitting in Parliament for Cumberland.* In 1554 it continued in the same families; but was afterwards purchased by the Fletchers of Hutton,

* Prynne's IV Inst. p. 331.

ton, with whom it continues. The chapel here has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty: it had a chantry in it founded by the Ratcliffes. The *School* is endowed with the interest of 190l.

BULEY CASTLE is pleasantly situated on the west side of the Eden, opposite to Crakenthorpe-hall. It belonged to John de Builly, whose only daughter, Idonea, was married to the first Robert de Veteripont. It afterwards belonged to the bishops of Carlisle, who held several ordinations in it: and, from the number of charters confirmed here, it appears to have been tenanted by them when the neighbourhood of Carlisle was infested by incursions of the Scotch, or when they came to Appleby in their episcopal capacity. It is a ruinous edifice, evincing, at present, no marks of former strength.

CROSBY RAVENSWORTH, that is, the *Cross Town* in *Raven's Farm*,* is the name of a parish and a village, the latter of which stands in a sweet and secluded situation, on the banks of the Lyvennate. Its *Church* was founded by Torphin de Alverstain, grandson of Gospatrick, in the time of Henry I. and exhibited several curious specimens of the architecture of that age: William Dent, Esq. of London, assisted by the Earl of Lonsdale, and other public-spirited individuals, has lately rebuilt it in a handsome and commodious manner. On the floor of its chancel is a *tomb-stone*, inscribed with a spear and a battle axe; and, in the church-yard, a plain free-stone *Cross*, one foot square, nine feet high, skilfully fixed in a massy stone socket, but having its top broken off. It is in the gift of the lord of the manor of Garthorne, in which it stands. "There is a tradition of a *Friery* having been on the north side of this church-yard; and there seems to be some remembrance of it, in the names of Monk-garth, Monksburn,

* *Raven*, or Rafen, among the Danes, seems to have been a name in frequent use. *Wort*, or *Worth*, signifying a curtilage, or country farm, occurs in *Matt. Westm.* 870. Ravenshelm and Ravensworth, in the county of Durham, were the *fortress* and *estate* of one Raven. In some ancient records this place is written Ravenswarth, which signifies Raven's Ford.

Monksbarn, and Monksbridge. It perhaps might be some small religious house belonging to the abbey of Whitby, which, as well as other ecclesiastical establishments, had possessions in this parish. The hospital of St. Leonard's in York had lands here; the abbey of Shap had the whole manor of Reagill; and, at Maudsmeaburn, there were possessions of four or five different religious societies." The *manor* here descended from Trophin de Alverstain, to his grandson, Thomas de Hastings, and from him to Sir Edward de Hastings, Knight, of whom it was held by Lancelot de Threlkeld, who had other possessions here, and who used to say he had three noble houses; one for pleasure at Crosby Ravensworth, where he had a park full of deer; one for profit and warmth, wherein to reside in winter, at Yanwath, near Penrith; and the third at Threlkeld, well stocked with tenants to go with him to the wars. By marriage of his coheiress, this manor fell to the Pickering family, who, in the reign of James I. sold it to Sir John Lowther, from whom it passed by marriage to John Doddsworth, of Thornton Wanlass, in the county of York, whose son bequeathed it to his steward, Mr. Francis Bailey, whose daughter sold it to Robert Lowther, Esq. of Maudsmeaburn. The *hall*, or manor-house, was turretted, and girt with a moat; but its ancient consequence is now only traceable in decayed walls, ditches, and fish-ponds.

Sir Lancelot Threlkeld's deer park is now called Crosby-gill, at the head of which is *Black-dub*, the source of the Lyvennate, where Charles II. in 1651, halted, dined, and drank of the water. The last of the Pickerings sold this park to Edward Wilson, of Heversham-hall, who gave it in marriage with his kinswoman, Jane, to Robert, son of William Rawlinson, of Cotton, in Lancashire. Robert's son, Curwen, married Elizabeth, sole heiress of Nicholas Monk, Bishop of Hereford, and brother of the first duke of Albemarle; and his son, CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, distinguished himself as a scholar and an antiquary. In 1698, being then gentleman commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, he published an elegant edition of King Alfred's Saxon version of

Boethuis de Consolatione Philosophiæ. He also collected, from the Escheator's books, and other evidences, a valuable mass of materials respecting the counties of Lancaster and Westmorland, and particularly respecting the barony of Kendal: from these Sir Daniel Fleming compiled a considerable part of the Rydal Manuscripts. He died unmarried, and the family estates merged, by marriage of his sister Anne, in the family of the Crakenthorps and their heirs. Crosby Ravensworth has enjoyed the benefit of a *Free School* for near two centuries. It was built by the inhabitants, and endowed with 100l. by the Rev. William Willaine, who was instituted into the vicarage in 1617. About twenty years since it was handsomely rebuilt by William Dent, Esq. a native of this parish; and its revenues increased by a further gift of 500l. by himself, his brother Robert, and the late Anne, Viscountess of Andover. There is also a school at Reagill endowed with 120l. by the Rev. Randal Saunderson, a native of this village, and sometime fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and rector of Weyhill in Hampshire.

MAUD'S-MEABURN had its name from being the inheritance of Maud, daughter of Roger de Morville, of Kirkoswald, and wife of William de Veteripont. Before her time a large district on the banks of the Lyvennate was called *Medburn*, or Meburn; but, after the forfeiture of her brother, Hugh de Morville, his portion of the estate, by falling into the king's hands, was called *Meaburn Regis*, or King's Meaburn, and his sisters, *Meaburn Matilda*, or Maud's-meaburn, which was the residence of Maud de Veteripont during her widowhood; and, in the Countess of Pembroke's time, "there were ruins of her house still to be seen," consisting of "foundations and cellars." Her grandson, Robert, granted a great part of her possessions here to the hospital of St. Leonard in York, and the manor to John Fraunceys, from whose family it passed, as is supposed, by marriage to the Vernons. In 1602 it belonged to Sir John Lowther, who purchased to it eight other tenements, which make up the present demesne. No traces of Maud de Veteripont's house are now re-

maining;

maining; but it is thought that the present mansion, called MEABURN-HALL, was built upon its site. It stands in a charmingly sequestered spot, at the north-end of the village of Maud's-meaburn, and upon the woody and delightful banks of the Lyvennate. It was the residence of Richard Lowther, Esq. in 1688; of his son, Robert, governor of Barbadoes; and the birth-place of his grandson, the late Earl of Lonsdale.

At this "town head" was born LANCELOT ADDISON, educated at Appleby School, and Queen's College, Oxford. At the act, in 1658, he was chosen one of the terræ-filii; but, indulging a satiric vein in his oration, he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. Quitting Oxford, he became chaplain to the garrison of Dunkirk; and, in 1663, to that at Tangiers. On his return home, in 1670, he was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, and successively became rector of Milkston, in Wiltshire, prebend of Salisbury, archdeacon of Coventry, and dean of Litchfield. He married Jane, daughter of Nathaniel Gulston, Esquire, and sister to Dr. Gulston, bishop of Bristol, by whom he had issue the celebrated Joseph; Gulston, governor of Fort St. George; Lancelot, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; and three daughters. He died in 1703. His writings, the chief of which are, "An Account of the present state of the Jews;" and "A Description of West Barbary," evince much learning and observation.

The most remarkable *antiquities* in the parish of Crosby-Ravensworth are the following: at *Reagill*, anciently written Renegill, there was a *chapel*, the remembrance of which is preserved in the chapel garth, and chapel lands: (the manor of Reagill was given by the Veteriponts to Shap abbey; sold at the Dissolution to the Whartons; by them partly to Dr. Lancelot Dawes, of Barton Kirk; and, finally, came altogether into the rent-roll of the house of Lowther.) *Penhurrock* was a huge pile of that species of lime-stone, which, in this county, is denominated *clints*. It stood on the east side of the head of Crosby-Gill, and near the high way leading from Crosby-Ravensworth. It has nearly been all re-

moved, for the purpose of making high roads; but a valuable remnant of it has been saved, through the interference of George Gibson, Esq. who informed us that, when the clints were nearly all removed, a great abundance of decayed human bones, and a circle twelve yards over, of rounded blocks of granite, were discovered. The circle was probably of British origin; and the heap of stones thrown into it, the monument of a battle. A mile further along this road, towards Appleby, was another heap of stones, in the centre of which was found a *kistvaen*, enclosing a human skeleton of more than ordinary stature, and a *spear-head* of the ancient brass, with nails through its sockets of the same material. Besides several others that are imperfect in this neighbourhood, there is a circle of rounded granite blocks a little above ODDENDALE, the seat of John Gibson, Esq.: it is pretty entire, and its diameter exactly half of that of Stonehenge. In the enclosed ground at Harberwain, about a mile from Crosby-Ravensworth, is an ancient intrenchment, consisting of two square forts about fifteen yards over, and joined together by a high mound of earth, about 120 yards long: the mound also extends each way from the outside of the forts about 120 yards. On the opposite banks of the valley are also a vallum of earth and stones and a parallel foss extending along the summit of a hill in an irregular line, nearly a mile long, probably a work of the Voluntii, raised against some Roman cohort in the opposite intrenchments.

ORTON was anciently written *Scer-Overton*, from its situation under a scar, or brow of naked rocks. It is a parish of the computed extent of 25,000 acres, of which 12,000 are uncultivated. Edward I. granted to Orton a market on Wednesdays, which Cromwell confirmed in 1655: and, in 1658, also granted a fair on the Friday before Whit-Sunday: and another once a fortnight from the second Wednesday after Whit-Sunday to the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, with courts of pye-powdre, &c. But the fortnight fairs, and even the market, are now held on Fridays. The town is small and irregular. Adjoining it is *Orton-hall*, the seat of the late JOHN BURN, Esq. who distinguished himself by carrying

carrying his father's "Justice of Peace" and "Ecclesiastical Law," through several editions, and was a magistrate of great intelligence and activity; but of a harsh and irritable temper. The church of Orton stands on rising ground, on the north side of the town. It was appropriated to Conishead priory in the time of Henry III. It is Gothic, has a low embattled tower with four large bells, and is dedicated to All Saints. Habits of parsimony, and a strong disinclination in the people of the neighbourhood to every thing that is novel, while they have preserved this edifice in its ancient form, have barely kept it from lapsing into a ruin. Its advowson was purchased of the crown about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign; and, in 1618, sold in trust to the landholders in this parish. In the time of Henry II. the *manor* of Orton, with other possessions here, belonged to one Gamel de Penigton, and continued with his descendants till the reign of Edward I. when it was in the hands of the Dacres and Musgraves. The Dacre moiety went by a coheiress to Philip Earl of Arundel; and, in 1613, was sold by his widow, Anne, Countess Dowager of Arundel, and others, to the tenantry. Half of the Musgrave share was sold in 1293 to Adam de Hincastre; and passing by marriage from him to the Helbecks and Blenkinsops, of Helbeck-hall, was also, in 1630, sold to the tenantry for 565l: the other half fell into the hands of the Warcops of Smardale, and was sold by their heirs in 1592 to different persons for 400l.

This town has a *School*, the stipend of which, arising partly from lands, and partly from quarter-pence, amounts to about fifty pounds a year. In this parish also is *Tebay School*, founded in 1670 by *Robert Adamson*, Gent. who endowed it with estates at Ormondie Bigging and Blacket-Bottom, in Grayrigg. He was born at Rowntbwaite in this parish, and was also a benefactor to the church at Orton. The school of *Greenholme* was founded in 1733, by *George Gibson*, Gent. and endowed by him with 400l. original Bank stock.

Upon the highest part of Orton Scar, which is famed for Dotterels, are remains of a *beacon*, which communicated with

those of Penrith, Stanemore, and Whinfell; and behind it, in a solitary place, surrounded with immense tracts of those bare columnar limestone, called *clints*, is *Castle Folds*, which has been strongly walled around, and contains about an acre and a half: at its highest corner appears to have been a fort, about seven yards square within. This place is supposed to have been used as a shelter for cattle in case of inroads; and its citadel for the protection of the keepers. Near *Raisgill-hall*, where the Blenkinsops kept their manor courts, is a *tumulus*, in a regular circle, nearly 100 yards in circumference, about three yards high in the middle, and composed of loose stones. In its centre was a kind of *kistvaen*, enclosing a human skeleton, and having bones of several others round it. Near Tebay is a round mount, called *Castle How*, with a trench round it: part of it is washed away by the Lune. Opposite to it, nigh Greenholme, was a hill of like form and name: they seem to have been intended to command the passes over the Birkbeck and Lune.

"A little south of Rounthwaite, on the north side of Jeffreys Mount, is a small spring, called *Gondsdike*, which continually casts up small silver like pieces of spangles,"* a micaceous substance washed from the neighbouring strata. The mosses hereabouts abound with large subterraneous trees.

Near Tebay, in a field called Gallaber, a little below the confluence of the Birkbeck and Lune, "stands BRANDRETH STONE, a red stone, about an ell high with two crosses cut deep on each side. The tradition of the inhabitants makes it the mere stone between the English and the Scots; and it is worthy of observation, that it is about the same distance from Scotland as Rere Cross on Stanemore." It may be the stone of which Leland† says, "there is in Westmorland, as it is said, a famous stone, as a limes of old time inscribed." At present it is thrown down, and a wall built upon it. The XX's upon it are still legible. Mr. Robinson, of Ravenstonedale, informed us that he was told of two other Brandreth stones near Tebay, on one of which the country

* Gibs. Camd. † It. vii. 63.

country people assured him, they had observed letters, at present effaced. *Brand-reth* and *Brand-isen*, are Saxon names of the *fulcrum focarium*, or *trevet*, used for supporting wood and fire-vessels on a hearth; and, in this county, the former term is still applied to the iron tripod, on which the girdle, (a thin iron plate, used in baking oaten cakes), is placed.

At *Langgill*, in 1607, was born Dr. THOMAS BARLOW, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and made Bishop of Lincoln in 1675. He wrote Tracts against Popery, Cases of Conscience, and some other books; but seems to have found great facility in adapting his sentiments to those of the different courts in which he lived: he died in 1691. GEORGE WHITEHEAD, born at *Newbigg*, about 1638, was a learned and zealous Quaker. He left a journal of 600 pages, relating his services and travels through the nation; and died Jan. 8, 1723, in the sixty-eighth year of his ministry; and was buried in Bunhill-Fields.

At Birbeck, in this parish, also was born NICHOLAS CLOSE, whom Henry VI. made overseer of the works, while he built King's College, Cambridge, an office he executed with such singular ability and honesty, that he was made one of its original fellows, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, and then of Lichfield, where he died in 1453.

ASBY parish was of old times called *Askeby*. Its *church* is rectorial, and an ancient edifice, much altered by repairs, but once larger than at present, as is evident by an arch built up in the north wall. Its chancel is singularly separated from the nave by two arches. The Virgin Mary's *Chantry* in it was founded in 1299, by Robert de Askeby. *St. Hellin's well*, a little below it, is neatly seated round. The *School* was founded in 1688, by Mr. GEORGE SMITH, merchant-taylor and citizen of London, a native of this parish, whose cousin, DR. SMITH, bishop of Carlisle, and also a native here, was a benefactor to it, and to the poor of Asby. *St. Leonard's Chapel*, at Little Asby, had a chantry founded in it in 1298; but is now destroyed. The *manors* of this parish are Asby-Winanderwath, Asby Cotesford, Little Asby, and

Garthorne: the first of them belonged to the *Askeby* family, some of whom were knights till 1341; then to *Morisbys*, married about 1526, to Sir James Pickering, knight, of whose family it was purchased by the ancestors of its present owner, Sir F. Flecher Vane, Bart. of Hutton-hall. *Asby Cotesford* belonged to the Cotesfords immemorially till 1463; then to the Musgraves, whose heiress married Dr. Bouchier, who sold it to Roger Pindar: but a moiety of this manor belonged to Byland Abbey, and has an ancient-looking house upon it, called *Grange-hall*, the property of Mr. Wakefield of Kendal: near it is a well, over which a large figure of the cross is cut in stone. *Little Asby* was the estate of the English family, till Idonea English married William Sandford, who settled at Askham, from whom this manor descended, with Howgill Castle, to the Honeywoods. *Garthorne* belonged to St. Leonard's Hospital in York. The Pickerings sold it to the Bellinghams of Levins, with the owners of which place it continues.

At *Sayle-bottom*, a mile from Great Asby, are several *tumuli*, differing in size and form; some circular, and twelve yards in diameter; others nearly rectangular, twelve yards long and four broad. At the higher end of them a deep trench seems to have been cut, and a breast-work raised of rough stones; and, at the lower end, a similar breast-work. A *tumulus*, in the neighbourhood of *Garthorne-hall*, was opened some forty years since, and several human bones, and a large sword found in it. Another, upon *Asby-mask*, was also cut down, about 1783, and three entire human skulls found in it.* In digging peats near the east end of *Sunbiggin-tarn*, about 1730, two pair of bulls horns, jumped together in the posture of fighting, were found, and one pair of them was to be seen at Howgill Castle in 1777.

PATE-HOLE, i. e. *badger's den*, is a remarkable cavern in a limestone-rock, two furlongs south of Great Asby. At its entrance, and in some other parts, it is lower than the stature of a man, and, therefore, difficult to be explored. Its *main gallery* inclines to

* Monthly Mag. XIII. 115.

to the north-east, is about 430 yards long, its floor here and there interrupted with steps, with edges ridged with stalactite, but generally rough, with shapeless stones, and sloping from the entrance for about 350 yards, at which distance is a shallow pool of water, and beyond it the gallery closes into a narrow chink, the bottom of which is uneven, and covered with slippery clay, mixed with gravel. Beyond this chink is a second pool, twenty yards long, six broad, and three deep, where the roof forms a lofty dome, and the road turns to the left into the *back gallery*, along which, for the space of eighty yards, a stream of water runs from the second pool, and then falls into the floor. From this place the way takes a circular sort of sweep, 230 yards long, into the main gallery, at the distance of 200 yards from the mouth of the cave. Where the water disappears in the back gallery are two large perpendicular chasms of unknown extent, through which, and other apertures of less note, it is probable that torrents of water are emitted in heavy rains: and 150 yards from this place, a branch of this gallery terminates at the distance of eighty yards, in an impassable chink. This cavern, in rainy seasons, discharges large quantities of water, frequently to the height of six feet. While it is filling, the water falling through the crevices of the limestone rock in its roof, and down the steps of its front gallery, causes a noise, which commences like the sounds of different musical instruments, and increases to the strength of the loudest thunder. Its subterraneous feeders are evidently at a great distance from its mouth; for, in August, 1783, it threw out a large stream, when no rain had fallen for three days nearer than the grounds between Shap and Crosby-Ravensworth. It has no dropstones on its roof; but its sides are covered in many places with a soft brown clay. In one part of it is a petrifying spring, which always stands at 44° 5′; and near which the neighbouring inhabitants often play on a violin, the notes of which sound like a number of musical instruments, in perfect harmony."*

ORMSHEAD.

* Monthly Mag. XIII. 115.—XV. 104.

ORMSHEAD, is vulgarly called *Ormside*. Orm was governor of Appleby Castle in 1174; and there is a large cairn opposite to Mayborough, in the parish of Penrith, which is called *Ormstead*. Its *Church* is a rectory, and was appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary's York: it contains, in its north aisle, a burying-place belonging to Ormshead-hall, in which are inscriptions in memory of Sir *Christopher Pickering*, Knight, who died January 14, 1620, having been five times sheriff of Cumberland: of *Cyprian Hylton*, Esq. who died December 22, 1652: and of *Cyprian Hylton*, who died December 27, 1693, aged thirty-four. The *manor* has had various possessors. The De Ormsheveds are the first on record; in the time of Edward I. the Vescys: after them the Derwentwaters and Radcliffes, during whose time the Bartons succeeded to a part, and afterwards apparently to the whole, till, in Queen Elizabeth's time, they sold it to Sir Christopher Pickering, from whom it passed to Cyprian Hylton; and, from his heirs to the Wyberghs, of Clifton, who sold it to the Stephensons, of Warcop, and they to the late Earl of Thanet. Ormshead-hall has been built as a place of defence, being embattled and turretted. Near it, in the bank of the river Eden, in 1689, were found several vessels of brass, some of which had apparently been gilt. One of them bore the letters FD, supposed to stand for *Frances Dudley*, widow of John Dudley, Esq. of Dufton. She was a natural daughter of Sir Christopher Pickering, who gave her this manor. After Mr. Dudley's decease she was married to Cyprian Hylton, Esq. of Burton. *Breek's-hall*, in this parish, was a long time the seat of a branch of the Barton family; but at present belongs to Jacob Wakefield, Esq. of Kendal.

The parish *Church* of CROSBY GARRET (properly *Gerard*) stands on the top of a steep hill, which causes the village to be sometimes called *Crosby-on-the-Hill*. Its manor having belonged in early times to the lords of Soulby; and afterwards to the Musgraves, there is no tradition left respecting the site of the manor-house. In the time of Charles II. Sir Christopher Musgrave resided at *Little Musgrave* in this parish, during his brother

brother Richard's life-time; and an apartment in the house in which the manor courts are held, is called *The Lord's Chamber.*

The parish of MUSGRAVE is supposed to derive its name from the family, who have been in immemorial possession of its manor. Its *church* was given to the abbey of St. Mary's, York; but its revenues never being worth the notice of that house, it still continues a rectory. It is a small edifice, subject to be inundated by the Eden. The first mention that occurs of the *Musgrave family*, is in King John's reign, when there was a dispute between Robert, son of Peter Musgrave, and the monks of Byland, concerning the boundaries of the manors of Musgrave and Blaterne. Their name is probably derived from *muse* and *grave*, and signifies *warden* or *governour of the court.* Sir Thomas de Musgrave, in the time of Edward III. was a warden of the west marshes, and a governor of Berwick. He purchased Hartley Castle of Ralph de Nevil, baron of Raby, and had a licence to rebuild and fortify it, in 1359. Eden-hall, in Cumberland, one of their present seats, came to them by marriage of Joanna Stapleton, in the time of Edward IV. Kempton park fell to them in 1746.

WARCOP was formerly written *Wardcop*, which means *fortified hill*, a name it probably derived from an ancient castle, which stood about 100 yards south-east of this village. It occupied more than an acre of ground. Mr. Machel saw some part of the walls dug up, which were fifteen feet thick, and of fair hewn stone, well cemented together. Tradition says, that the tower of Kirkby Stephen church was built out of its ruins in 1606. Its site is called *Castle-hill:* 200 yards east of it, in a field called *Kirksteads*, hewn stones have been found, probably the remains of a chapel.

Warcop *church* is dedicated to St. Columb, and a vicarage. Robert de Clifford gave it to Shap Abbey in the reign of Edward I. The vicarage-house and garden have been moated around, and approached by a draw-bridge.

The *manor* of Warcop belonged to a family of its own name in King

King John's reign. Some of them were knights of the shire for Westmorland.

"Warcop wild a worthy squire"

was one of the heroes of Flodden Field. John, the last earl of this family, sold his possessions here to Sir Thomas Brathwaite, of Burneshead, in Queen Elizabeth's reign; and Robert Brathwaite, Esq. devised it in trust to be sold, which was done to Thomas Carlton, of Appleby, who gave it in marriage with his daughter, Dorothy, to George Stephenson, Esq. whose sister, Elizabeth, carried it to the Rev. William Preston. *Warcop Tower* was the mansion of this demesne; but it is now reduced from an extensive building to a small farm-house. *Warcop-hall* was much improved by Mr. Stephenson, and is a handsome edifice, very agreeably situated on rising ground, "shrouded with a rich grove of sycamores," and belongs to the Rev. W. M. S. of Aycliffe, Durham.

SANDFORD, before the reign of King John, was a possession of Robert de Sandford, whose son, William, sold the wood of Sandford to Robert de Veteripont, to free the rest of his property from homage and service, and ten marks of silver and a palfrey. Several of them were knights of the shire for this county. Edmund, a younger brother of Sir William de Sandford, was the founder of the Sandfords at Askham and Howgill Castle. Their main line ended in two daughters, in the time of Henry V: one of them married Thomas de Warcop; and, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Warcop, Esq. of Smardale, enfranchised the tenants here, and the demesne was soon after sold in parcels. Sandford-hall had a chapel either in, or near it, in 1353.

Near Sandford Field corner, on the right hand of the road from Warcop towards Appleby, not far from the Roman road, are three or four *tumuli*: the largest ninety-one paces in circumference; the second eighty-six; the next about forty; the last a small one, almost defaced. The largest was cut through in 1766; and

half

half a yard below the summit was found a small urn in a larger, containing a few white ashes: by it, a little deeper, lay a sword, with a curious carved hilt, two feet long, and two inches and a half broad, the haft three inches and a quarter; and the heads of two spears; fragments of a helmet, and umbo of a shield three inches and three-quarters in diameter. Below these a great heap of stones, piled up pyramidically, in diameter six or seven yards, concealed a square place about four feet by two, containing rich black mould two inches deep, in which were many human bones which evidently appeared to have been burned. Near these tumuli is a *small camp*, with a single trench; and a small distance, on another hill, *another* of about the same dimensions. Near Coupland-beck bridge, are ruins of a *round fort*, the walls, including rubbish, ten yards thick; the stones of a red colour, strongly cemented with lime and sand; and the inside dimensions about forty yards. And nearer the bridge is a square, supposed to be the site of a hospital, called, in certain ancient charters, *the Hospital of Coupmanbeck.*

The hamlet of *Burton* lies under Rutman-fell, where was the manor of the *de Burtons* in the time of Henry III.; and, soón after, of William de Hylton, whose male line became extinct in Christopher Hylton, Esq. of Ormshead, whose daughter, Mary, married Thomas Wybergh, Esq. of Clifton-hall, ancestor of the present owner of this property.

Burton is rendered famous for being the birth-place of *Christopher Bainbridge*, Dean of York, Bishop of Durham, and Archbishop of York. Henry VIII. sent him ambassador to the Pope, who created him Cardinal of St. Praxis; but, happening to strike his steward, the revengeful Italian poisoned him July 14, 1511, at Rome, where he was buried.

Bleatarn was given to Byland Abbey by John de Talebois in the time of Henry II.; and, after the Dissolution, passing through various hands, was purchased by Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. of Hartley Castle. The monks of Byland had a house here, the buildings of which appear to have occupied a

large plot of ground. About 1746, a vault was found, out of which forty cart load of stones were taken; and in 1774, a small brook, washing through the walls of this house, discovered the side posts, and part of a sluice, which had probably been used in laying a field called *The Tarn* under water. East of this place are vestiges of two large fish-ponds, where leaden pipes have been found; and a large parcel of ground, once inclosed, but now common, is called the *Abbey-park.*

Brough, by way of distinction from towns of similar name, is called *Brough under Stanemore.* Formerly it was always written *Burgh,* a Teutonic term for any *habitation,* whether of beasts, or man, for *mountains,* and *fortified towns.* The *Burgundians,* mentioned by Pliny, probably derived their name from living in huts *burrowed* out of the earth, and hence called *burghs.* This root, with a similar meaning, is also found in the Greek πυργος, *a tower;* and in the Hebrew בירה, *a palace,* or *castle.* The Saxons applied it in different forms to various towns, and fortified places in England; and all their privileged towns were *boroughs;* and its ancient and almost universal application to towns is most satisfactorily and largely explained by Buchanan in his History of Scotland;* where it clearly appears that the Brigantes obtained their name from the *burghs* in which they lived.

Brough was the *Verteræ* of the Romans; and, in the time of the Notitia, garrisoned by a company of *directores,* a sort of soldiers supposed to have been employed as guides. Many Roman coins have been found near the castle; and, about thirty years since, an earthen vessel, full of Roman silver quinarii, one of them of Vespasian, in fine preservation. In Henry the Fifth's time a vacancy, or cow pasture near it, was called *Burwanthwayt.*

The town of Brough is divided into *Church Brough* and *Market Brough,* the former on the Kirkby Stephen, and the latter on the London road, and separated from each other by Hellebeck,

* Lib. II. p. 6. Ed. Traj. ad Rhen. 1697.

beck, which also runs through Market Brough. The profits of the fair of the town were valued at ten shillings a year in 1280; but we have no account of a grant for that purpose, till "Roger Lord Clifford, in 1330, procured the king's charter for a *market* upon Thursdays every week at his manor of Burgh upon Staynemoor in Westmerland; and a *fair* yearly, to begin two days before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, and continue for the day and morrow after." * This fair is now held on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday; there is also a large annual fair, held on the last day of September, on *Brough-hill*, near Warcop: all kinds of merchandise are brought to it, and a prodigious quantity of cattle, horses, and sheep, which pay a toll to Lord Thanet. In casting up the new turnpike road over Brough-hill, were found, in a direct line, and at equal distance, three secures, or hatches of the ancient brass.

The *Church* of Brough is dedicated to St. Michael. In the Conqueror's time it was called "*the Chapel of Burgh*," and, with its mother church of Kirkby Stephen, given by Ivo de Talebois to the Abbey of St. Mary's in York; but soon after seems to have been presented to as a rectory, for *Robert de Eglesfield*, a native of Cumberland, being chaplain to Edward III. procured its appropriation to Queen's College, Oxford, which he had lately founded. It is a large building, and seems ancient. Its tower was added, in 1513, by Thomas Blenkensop, Esq. and its bells soon after by one Brunskill. Its windows were rich with painted glass, of which Mr. Machel, who had a particular taste for such performances, took an account in 1675: they were made about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. as appears by an epitaph in one of them, in memory of *Thomas Rige*, who was vicar here in 1532. It had a *chantry* in it, to God and the Virgin, founded by Thomas de Musgrave, in Henry the Third's time.

At *Market Brough* there was a *chapel* founded by John Brunskill, in 1506, and liberally endowed by others. It was dedicated to

* Dugd. Bar. I. 339.

to the Virgin and St. Gabriel, "who, as Roger, Bishop of Carlisle, and Richard, Abbot of Shap, did by writing under their hands and seals affirm, wrought many fair and divers miracles." It was for two priests, one to teach grammar, the other to instruct children willing to learn singing. At the Dissolution the singing priest was removed, and the grammarian continued, with his salary. Opposite the cross, in this place was a *well*, formerly much resorted to, and the vicar of Brough had a diploma from the Pope to receive oblations from pilgrims resorting to it.

Stanemore chapel was built as a school-house in 1594, and consecrated in 1608: repaired in 1699, by Thomas, Earl of Thanet, who at that time built a new school-house, and added to their revenues.

The founder of *Brough Castle* is unknown: it was undoubtedly built out of the ruins of Verteræ, probably by the holders of the "honor and seigniory of Brugh," before the time of the Conquest. "In the beginning of the Norman government the English formed a conspiracy here against William the Norman."* It was one of the castles sacked in the inroad of William, King of Scotland, in 1174. During the minority of Robert de Veteripont, whose father died about 1241, an inquisition sets forth that "the *tower of Burgh* is much decayed, and the joists are rotten and most part of *the house* is brought to nought by default of the prior of Carlisle keeping the same." This Robert was killed in battle, and his daughter restored to his estate, October 26, 1265; after which time "Burgh Castle was one of the chief residences" of Idonea, for "then it was in its prime," † having probably been converted out of a tower, like that of Pendragon, into a castle by her, or one of her husbands: she died, in 1333, but her nephew, the great Robert de Clifford, by agreement with her and her second husband, held the whole estates of the Westmorland barony; and at his death, June 24, 1314, an inquisition says he held "the castle of Burgh under Staynesmore, with the precinct of the

* Camden. † Pemb. Mem. V. I. p. 22.

the trenches thereof, the herbage of which was worth yearly six shillings and eightpence; also its constableship, worth yearly forty shillings." "A great misfortune befel Henry Lord Clifford some two years before his death, which happened in 1521; his auntient and great castle of Brough under Stanemore was set on fire by a casual mischance, a little after he had kept a great Christmas there, so as all the timber and lead were utterly consumed, and nothing left but the bare walls, which since are more and more consumed, and quite ruinated." * The Countess Anne, "at her exceeding great charge and cost," † began to repair it in "April 1660," and in September next year "lay in it for three nights together." Over its gate she put up the following inscription:

"This Castle of Burgh under Stanemore, and the great tower of it, were repaired by the Ladie Anne Clifford, Countesse dowager of Pembroke, Dorsett, and Montgomery, Baronesse Clifford, Westmerland, and Vescie, high sheriffesse by inheritance of the countie of Westmerland, and Ladie of the hohor of Skipton in Craven, in the year of our Lord God, 1659, so as she came to lye in it herself for a little time in September 1661, after it had laine ruinous without timber, or any covering ever since the year 1521, when it was burnt by a Casual fire. Isa. chap. lviii. ver. 12. God's name be praised."

The stone which contained this inscription, says Hutchinson, ‡ some few years ago, fell down, and was destroyed: but Mr. Grose charges the masons with pulling it down, in 1768, "for the sake of the lead and iron with which it was fixed."

This castle has been defended by deep fosses, which on one side are double, and have a high space between them. "It stands on a considerable eminence to the north and west, arising swiftly from the plain: to the south and east the access is not so steep, but is guarded by the ditch and rampart, which appear to be the remains of the old Roman station, forming an area to the

 castle."

* Pemb. Mem. I. 108. † Ib. I. 227.

‡ Excur. p. 24.

castle." It consists of the remains of certain strong towers, the principal of which is the *Keep*, called *Cæsar's Tower*, which, excepting the bare walls, was demolished, and the timber sold about 1695, when Appleby Castle was repairing: the lower part of the south-east corner gave way and fell in 1792. The Countess's Memoirs mention *Clifford's Tower*, which was half round, and in which she sometimes slept; but her lodgings here seem to have been chiefly in the *Roman Tower*. The similarity of its keep to those of Dover, Bamborough, Rochester, the Tower of London, and many others, induced Grose to believe it was constructed on the Roman model. "Of late years its remains have been much demolished for the sake of the materials, which have been used in building stables, garden walls, and other conveniences; and, particularly about the year 1763, a great part of the North East Round Tower was pulled down to repair Brough mill."

Hellebeck is a small rapid river, which derives its name from its waters pouring, or *helleing* down its channel. It gives name to a manor, and to *Hellebeck-hall*, which from the time of Henry II. to that of Edward II. were held by knight's service of the Cliffords, by the *de Hellebecks*, whose heiress, Isabella, about the year 1314, married *Richard de Blenkinsop*, whose descendants continued here till Francis Blenkinsop, Esq. sold the hall and demesne to Major Scaife, a younger brother of Major Scaife, of Winton-Hall. The Blenkinsops were Roman Catholics, and suffered much in the civil wars, and during the Usurpation. The father of Francis sold the manor to a family of Burtons, who sold it to the Bakers of Elemore, and they to Thomas Carlton, Esq. of Appleby, whose daughter and coheiress, Elizabeth, carried it to John Metcalfe of Bellerby, in Yorkshire. The hall stands in a wood, on high rocky ground, overlooking the whole barony of Westmorland, and much of Cumberland.

MAIDEN CASTLE is an old square fort, each side forty paces long, and built of stone: "it is defended by outworks, the nearest being a small ditch, with a breast work of large stones set erect, and the outward one a ditch and a rampart of earth. This

place has been of great strength in former times, from its natural situation, commanding the pass from Brough. The ascent, from the side opposite to Brough, is very steep for more than a mile; to the south it is inaccessible, by reason of the precipice on whose brink it stands; and towards the north the ground is every where rugged and mountainous."* The Roman way ran through it, and at Kirkbythore branched off to Carlisle and Caervoran. Leland's description of this fort is curious: "There is a place an viii mile plaine west from Bowis, a thoroughfare in Richmontshire, cawlled Maiden Castle, where is a great round kepe, a sixty foot in compace, of rude stones, sum smawl, sum big, and be set *in formam pyramidis*, and in the top of them all is set one stone *in conum*, being a yard and a half in length, so that the hole may be countid an eighteen foot high, and is set on a hill in the very edge of Stanemore, and this is a limes between Richmondshire and Westmerland.† Maiden Castle hard by the east side of Wathelyng Street five miles a this side Brough."‡

Rerecross on Stanemore is the boundary between Westmorland and Yorkshire. Hector Boetheus says it was set up, in 1067, as the boundary between England and Scotland, when it was agreed that Malcolm should hold Cumberland and Westmorland by homage of William, and that the effigies, or arms of the two kings, should be engraven upon it: § "This cross was called *Re-cross*, that is, *the cross of the kings*." ‖ But the peace between these kings, and Malcolm's homage, were done in 1072:¶ and no mention is made of this cross in other Scottish historians. It, however, existed, in 1258, when the Bishop of Glasgow, on pretence of some ancient right, insisted upon his diocese extending as far as Rerecross on Stanemore; and, hastening to Rome

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* Hutch. Exc. p. 19. † Lel. V. 116. ‡ Ib. VIII. 70.

§ L. XII. p. 267.

‖ Holinsh. Chron. of Scotland, p. 255, and Camden.

¶ Ethel. Bel. Stand. X. Scrip. Col. 340. Fordun. ii. c. 2.; l. iii. c. 7. also Hovden, Matt. of Westm. and Dalry. Ann. Scot. 113.

for confirmation of his claim, died on his journey.* Edward VI. in 1436, offered marriage to the Scottish princess, and to give up Berwick, Roxburgh, and his English possessions, as far as Re-cross, on condition that the Scotch renounced their league with France; but James's Parliament spurned the proposal.† Only a fragment of it remains now, as in Camden's time. It stands within an old oblong *intrenchment*, which has two openings on each of its four sides, exactly opposite to each other, about ten yards wide, and having a mound of earth five feet high in front of them: the eastern side is 270 paces long, standing on the edge of a long gradual descent; the western 278 on a swift descent; the north end 249 paces inaccessible by a deep morass; and the south end 181, defended by a high precipice. In the highest part of the area is a square mound, three feet high, and fifty-three paces in circumference. The moles which defend the openings are ten paces from the main vallum, and thirty-six in girth. At the neighbouring turnpike-house is a cylindrical stone, with COH. V., probably a Roman milliary. ‡

Kirkby Stephen is the name of a town and parish, the church of which is supposed to have been dedicated to St. Stephen. The *parish* is about twelve miles long, and eight broad; is divided into ten townships, and incloses numerous hills and mountains, mostly covered with heath, and abounding with grouse. *Wildboar-fell* is the giant of the group, and impends with a great cape-like head over the country, soaring to a great height: it has a spacious plain upon its top, where the shepherds of the neighbourhood formerly held horse-races, and where there is a small tarn without fish. The prospect hence extends to the western sea at Milnthorpe on one side; and as far as the Yorkshire hills and Crossfell on the south and east. From its base, at

* Lanercost Chronicle, in the Library at Nawarth Castle. Burn and Nich. Cumb. p. 258.

† Ford. LXXVI. 9. c. 3. Aberc. II. 296.

‡ Hutch. Exc. p. 13—15.

at the *Green Law*, the prospect down the fine vale of the Eden is exceedingly interesting.

The *Church* of Kirkby Stephen is of early, but of unknown, foundation. In the Conqueror's time Ivo de Talebois conceded its rectorial possessions to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, in York; and in the Bodleian Library there is a manuscript intituled "Libellus de portione Vicarii de Kirkby-Stephen, in Dioceisi Carliolensi, 7510-2."* After the Dissolution the Wharton family obtained the possessions granted from it by Ivo de Talebois, and the advowson of the vicarage, which last was granted by the Duke of Wharton to his steward Matthew Smailes, Esq. of Gilling, in Yorkshire, from whom it passed to the Chaytors, of Croft, its present patrons. This church has a lofty steeple; two rows of pillars, six in a row, plain and round; with a projecting aisle belonging to Smardale Hall. One of its bells is inscribed:—S. Hugo ora pro nobis. It contains numerous *tombs*. One of them under the arch, between the chancel and quire, represents a knight in full armour, except that his neck is bare. His hair is short, and his hands have gauntlets on. He lies on a fine altar-tomb, with six niches on each side, elegantly carved, but despoiled of images. Tradition calls it the tomb of Sir Andrew de Harcla; but, considering his degraded end, it is not likely that permission could have been obtained to represent him as on this monument, with his sword by his side, and his coat armour on his breast. By the annulets in the arms this tomb appears to belong to the Musgraves; and possibly to Sir Thomas Musgrave, who purchased Harcla's forfeited estates, in 1286.

In a quire in the chancel belonging to Hartley Castle is a plain altar-tomb, with this inscription:—"Hic jacet Ricardus Musgrave, miles, juxta Elizabetham uxorem ejus, et Thomam filium et hæredem eorum; qui obiit IXo die mensis Novembris, Anno Domini Mo. CCCCo. LXIIIIo. cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen." On the arch above the tomb are the Musgrave arms, sup-

 ported

* Cat. Cod. MSS. Ang. Vol. II. 219.

ported by a pelican and monkey. This lady was daughter of Sir Thomas Betham, of Betham, in this county.

A stone on the floor has a flowered cross engraven upon it, a shield charged with the five annulets of the Musgraves, and beneath it a sword, the epitaph of some religious warrior. The Countess of Pembroke, in her Memoirs, tells us that the arms of John de Veteripont was "a man on horseback bearing a shield charged with annulets; also his horse trapped with those arms of the annulets, being the proper arms of the family of the Veteriponts. And it is to be noticed, that the greatest part of the gentry of Westmorland, who held their land from him and his father, hath their coat of arms charged with the like annulets, though differing in colour from one another, and in the manner of setting them in their coats."

In the aisle belonging to Wharton Hall, is an alabaster tomb, on which are the effigies of Thomas Lord Wharton, in armour; on one side of him his first wife Eleanor, daughter of Bryan Stapelton, Esq. of Wighill, in Yorkshire; and on the other his second wife, Anne, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, with these lines:

Thomas Whartonus jaceo hic, hic utraque conjux;
Elionora suum hinc, hinc habet Anna locum.
En tibi, terra, tuum, carnes ac ossa resume;
In Cœlos animas, tu Deus alme, tuum.

Gens Whartona, genus; dat honores dextera victrix
In Scotos. Stapeltona domus, mihi quam dedit uxor,
Elionora, fecit ter bina prole parentum:
Binam adimunt teneris, binam juvenilibus annis,
Fata mihi; dat nomen avi mihi bina superstes.
Anna, secunda uxor, celebri est de gente Salopum.

This nobleman was governor of Carlisle, in 1537, and contributed much to the shameful defeat of the Scots at Solway Moss: in the first year of Elizabeth, he also invaded Scotland

in

in company with the Duke of Lenox, and took Castle Milk, and Annan, the church and steeple of which were obstinately defended. He died in 1568.

The vicarage is delightfully seated on the western bank of the Eden; and, at the end of its garden, is a high, steep rock, overlooking the river, and commanding a prospect over several of the silver windings of the river; over the castle of Hartley, and a large extent of open country to the east.

The *Free Grammar School* here was founded, in 8 Elizabeth, by Thomas Lord Wharton, under authority of letters patent from the Queen. It has possessions in houses and land, in South Sea Annuities; also exhibitions both to Oxford and Cambridge.

This town stands on a very fertile plain, charmingly girt with wood and green hills. It principally consists of one street very irregularly built. In 1801, it contained 1141 persons. The only trade it enjoys is in knit worsted stockings. About the time of the Restoration it was styled "the nest of all traitors," a title very inapplicable at present. Under the patronage of Roger Lord Clifford, in 1350, it obtained a royal grant for a weekly market on Fridays, and has fairs on Easter-Monday, Whit-Tuesday, and October 29. But George, Earl of Cumberland, in 1602, obtained from James I. a grant of a weekly market on Mondays, and yearly fairs on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday after Whitsuntide, and on St. Luke's day, and the two preceding days, with a court of pie-powder, tolls, stallages, &c.; but at present they are held on Easter Monday, Whit-Tuesday, and Oct. 29.

"Out of the" ten "townships of this parish, only two are freehold; the rest are what are called, in this county, customary tenants, holding their lands from the lord by a small but fixed acknowledgment, and a fine on the death of the possessor. None of these can vote for members of Parliament; none can sell them without consent of their lord; none can leave them from their son by will; and, in case of want of a son, the eldest daughter is heiress. The possessor cannot dispose of any part by will, but

must provide for his younger children by deed. These tenures, which prevail, I believe, through the county, arose from grants made in early ages when land was of little value, and bestowed by lords on their villains, as a relaxation of the severity of vassalage." *

The castle of HARDELEY, otherwise HARCLA, and now corrupted into HARTLEY, was a noble pile of building, on an eminence overlooking the village of Hartley, the town of Kirkby Stephen, and many other villages. It was much enlarged and improved by Sir Richard Musgrave, Baronet, and Knight of the Bath, who died in Naples, in 1615. For many years it was occasionally inhabited, and kept in good repair, and the park was well replenished with deer; but the late Sir Christopher Musgrave entirely demolished it, for the purpose of removing the wood and lead, for repairing his seat at Eden Hall, in Cumberland. Scarce a vestige of it now remains. This manor appertained to the great barony of Westmorland granted by King John to his favourite Robert de Veteripont; and, when the estates of that family were divided, in 1267, Harcla was included in the partition allotted to Robert de Clifford in right of his wife, Isabella de Veteripont; but their son Roger adhering to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was attainted for treason, and this, with the manors of Kirkby Stephen, Brougham, Mallerstang, King's Meaburn, and Langton, with the wood of Whinfield and the sheriffalty, was confirmed to Sir ANDREW DE HARCLA, whose father Michael had possessions at Derham and Crofton, near Thoresby, and his brother John the Castle of High-head, and other possessions in Cumberland †. The Harcla family, indeed, from various records appear to have been seated here in the time of Henry II.; but probably only held this estate by some species of service of the Morvilles and their descendants, till it was granted to Sir Andrew. The history of this man was extraordinary. Pennant calls his origin obscure; but

* Pennant's Tour from Down to Alst. p. 135.

† Calend. Inquisit. p. Mort. V. I. p. 171, 302.

but the catalogue of the possessions of his family evinces the contrary *. His father was sheriff of Cumberland for twelve years together in the reign of Edward I.; and himself, both a Lord of the Marches, and governor of Carlisle Castle, in the same reign. In the Rebellion of the Earl of Lancaster, in 1322, we also find him enjoying these offices, when he was summoned by Edward II. to collect all the forces he could, and march against the earl. Advancing rapidly into Yorkshire, he posted himself on the banks of the Ouse, at Boroughbridge. Lancaster at first endeavoured to win him over by bribes; but, not succeeding in the discovery of his price, attempted to push his forces across the river. Baffled in this, and hearing that the Earl of Hereford had fallen in an obstinate struggle to force his way over the bridge, then made of wood, he abandoned himself to despair; and, with fourscore and fourteen of his barons, was taken prisoner in a chapel in that town. In the bitterness of his misfortune he is said to have been visited with the spirit of prophecy, and to have foretold to Sir Andrew his ignominious end. Harcla's success procured him considerable estates, and the title of Earl of Carlisle, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, the like of which had never before been heard of. His honours, however, were of short duration; conceiving Edward's downfal to be fast approaching, and impelled by strong ingratitude to his prince, and hatred to the D'Espensers, he confederated with Robert Bruce, and brought the people of Cumberland into the Convention. It is also suspected that he favoured the inroad of the Scots, into Yorkshire, when Edward was nearly taken in the Abbey of Byland †. As soon as these proceedings were known at court, the earl was proclaimed a traitor, and orders were sent to Henry Fitzhugh, with promise of reward, for his apprehension. He accordingly, on pretence of business, entered the Castle of Carlisle, February 25, 1323, with Sir Hugh de Lowther, Richard de Denton, Sir Hugh de Moriceby, and four squires, all well

* Calend. Inquisit. p. Mort. Vol. II. p. 27. 35.
† Lel. Col. II. 466.

well armed. As they entered the castle they left a guard at every gate. Lord Lucy, with his three knights, proceeded through the great hall to the Earl's sitting-room, and thus accosted him: Sir, you must either surrender, or defend yourself, instantly. He submitted. Some of his servants called out treason; and when the keeper of the inner gate attempted to shut it, Sir Richard Denton killed him. The news of his seizure was taken with all speed to his brother John, at High-head Castle, who, with Sir William Blount, and many others, immediately fled into Scotland. Seven days after this, he was tried at Carlisle, by special commission, and sentenced to be hanged and quartered, after being degraded of the honour of knighthood, which is the first instance of the kind.* When sentence was pronounced, the earl observed, "you have disposed of my body at your pleasure, my soul I give to God." And then being deprived of his sword, and having his spurs chopped off his heels; with unaltered countenance, and uplifted hands and eyes, he was carried to the gallows, and executed March 2, having first fully explained the intention of the treaty.

WINTON means the *lovely town*: its *manor*, excepting some small parcels, was never subgranted by the Veteriponts, or their successors, to inferior lords. *Winton-hall* was, from the reign of Edward. II. till within the last century, the residence of a family called *Scaife*, some of whom were in Parliament; and Major Scaife, in the Usurpation, was rewarded with valuable grants of sequestered lands. At present it is the seat and property of John Jackson, Esq. an eminent surgeon and apothecary, retired from business. The gardens here are in the style of those at Kensington: one of the rooms is hung with very beautiful tapestry; and, amongst the pictures, is a fine one of the late Countess of Desmond. The *School* of Winton was erected in 1659, and has had several benefactors, the chief of whom was Richard Munkhouse, whose descendant, Ed. Gorman Monkhouse, Esq. has a seat here. This village gave birth and the rudiments of education to *Dr. John*

* Wals. p. 118.

John Langhorne, the poet, and his brother, *William Langhorne*, M. A. the joint translators of Plutarch's Lives; to *Dr. Burn*, vicar of Orton, chancellor of Carlisle, author of "The Justice of Peace,"—"Ecclesiastical Law,"—"History and Antiquities of Westmoreland," Sermons, &c.; and to *Dr. Richard Monkhouse*, an eminent divine, and vicar of Wakefield in Yorkshire. In the church-yard of Kirkby-Stephen is the following modest and affectionate epitaph written by Dr. Langhorne:

1762.

To the memory of the Reverend Joseph Langhorne, of Winton, and Isabella, his wife.

Her, who to teach this trembling hand to write,
Toil'd the long day, and watched the tedious night;
I mourn, though numbered with the heavenly host;
With her the means of gratitude is lost.

JOHN LANGHORNE.

The father of the Langhornes was a clergyman and schoolmaster of Winton; but, dying while his sons were young, the charge of bringing them up devolved upon their mother.

KABERGH, in the reign of Henry II. was the residence of *Thomas de Kabergh*, and afterwards of his son; from whose time it continued in the name of Fulthorpe till Elizabeth's reign. James Wandesworth, of Kirklinton, in Yorkshire, sold it, in 1603, to Wadeson; whose descendant, Sir John Wadeson, knight, sold it for 1200l. to divers persons. Its manor-house has been demolished. Here is a small school, endowed with lands. The friends of the Commonwealth were numerous in this neighbourhood; and, in 1663, a party of them met on *Kabergh-Rigg*, and endeavoured to stir up an insurrection against the Restoration; but being dispersed by the militia, Captain Atkinson, a turbulent republican, and divers others, were apprehended; and, after being tried by a special commission, hanged at Appleby in 1664.

SOULBY, in King John's reign, was the manor of *Henry de Sulleby*, and of his descendants, in 1296; but, since that time, of

of the Musgraves. Sir Philip Musgrave built Soulby chapel in 1663.

SMARDALE signifies *clover vale*. It belonged to the *De Smerdales*, by purchase from Thomas de Ulbeck in 1291, till their daughter, in the time of Edward III. married Thomas de Warop, whose family ended in two daughters, the elder of whom was married to Sir John Dalston, of Dalston, in Cumberland, about the latter end of Elizabeth's reign. The *hall* was repaired by Sir George Dalston, Bart. who resided at it, and died in 1765. The chapel of Smardale has been destroyed for several centuries.

WAITBY, after it went out of the family of *de Wadeby* in King John's reign, belonged, in moieties, to the Dacres, Stricklands, Lancasters, and other eminent families, till Sir James Lowther, of Sockbridge, sold the lands, consisting of thirty-three tenements, to freehold. His son, James Lowther, Esq. of Whitehaven, sold the manor to Richard Munkhouse. Its *School* was endowed in 1630.

Between Kirkby-Stephen and Wharton-hall is STENKRITH, or, as it is sometimes more properly called, STANKTHRED-BRIDGE, a high bold arch, over the river Eden. The rocks on each side of it are lofty, abrupt, and beautifully fringed with wood. Above the bridge the river forms a series of cascades, one of them about twenty feet high, and forces its way with great noise and sublimity over a most rugged channel. The strata here are of limestone, and are rendered exceedingly curious, by being honeycombed into a multitude of holes, varying in width, from a few inches to six feet, and of like irregular depth: the largest of them, which is just above the bridge, is called *Coop-karnel-hole*, "by an evident derivation from *coop*, hollow, and *carn*, a rock." Below the bridge the river forces itself through so narrow a channel, that the rocks on each side were only a span asunder at the top; but a clown, for a trifling wager, lately widened the space. There is a place near Rothbury, in Northumberland, called the *Thrum*, where the river Coquet runs through a (sic) narrow pass;

thread

thread and *thrum* have nearly a similar meaning: *stank*, in the dialect of Westmorland, signifies a *dam* or *wear*, therefore these places derive their names from the circumstance of the river *threading* or *thruming* the rock: and Stankthred probably means the *threaded wear*. We cannot accord with Dr. Burn, in supposing these holes and basins to have been formed by the Druids to perform their ablutions in. The cavities in the banks, supposed by that author to be above water-mark, and, therefore, not the work of the floods, are horizontal, and of various sizes, the largest nearly thirty feet long, and at the mouth about the height of a man: these certainly appear to have originated either in the sport of nature, or by the rocks, in which they are formed, containing masses of mouldering calcareous earth, which the joint operation of high floods, inclement winds, and the decomposing hand of time, have washed away. The opinion of a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, that they are of volcanic origin, and that "they go strongly to prove an unbounded succession of events and unceasing revolutions of nature," is too absurd, and too much tinctured with the philosophy of Aristotle, to need refutation. Similar appearances occur at Pate-hole, near Ashby; and in a less degree in most of the rapid streams among the mountains, on the western side of this county, all of which most undoubtedly owe their formation to the constant exercise of the eddying floods.

Nateby, about the time of Henry VIII. passed from the heirs of Nicholas Hastings, whose family held it in 1280, to the Whartons, and from them to the Lowthers.

Wharton Hall, from the time of the late Duke of Wharton, had been gradually lapsing into a ruin, till a part of it was lately repaired by Lord Lonsdale for the use of his tenant, and for his own accommodation during the shooting season. The chapel is converted into a dairy. In the kitchen are two vast fire-places; and in the hall one twelve feet wide, melancholy testimonies of the former hospitality of the place. It is surrounded by a tract of most excellent grazing ground, once a noble park, and commands

mands interesting views of the Eden, and the country about Kirkby-Stephen. Though undoubted records have been advanced to prove that the Wharton family were settled here, and people of considerable note from the time of Edward I.; yet their pedigree, as drawn up by the Herald's College, in 1585, commences with *Thomas Wharton*, who held the manor of Wharton, in 1451, of Thomas de Clifford, probably as his ancestor, *Henry de Querton*, held it of Roger de Clifford, in 1309, by the cornage of six shillings a year. Sir Thomas, great grandson of the afore-named Thomas, was raised to the dignity of a baron by Henry VIII.; and, as has been noticed, is represented with his two wives, in alabaster, in the church of Kirkby-Stephen. His son, Thomas Lord Wharton, died in 1572, and was succeeded by his son, Philip, third Lord Wharton, whose eldest son, George, being slain in a rencounter by Sir James Stuart, in 1609, and leaving no issue, and his second son, Thomas, dying in his father's lifetime, the title and estates descended to his grandson, Philip, son of Thomas: this Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, was a colonel of a regiment of horse in the reign of Charles I.; and though he was adverse to the royal cause, yet he approved not of the death of the king, and the abolition of the government. His son, Philip, fifth Lord Wharton, zealously promoted the revolution, and was a distinguished member of the Tory ministry in Queen Anne's reign, by whom he was created Viscount Winchendon, and Earl of Wharton, and afterwards Marquis of Wharton. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire: she left no issue, but was distinguished for her poetical talents; and wrote several of the poems printed in Dryden and Nichol's Collection, and died in 1685. By his second wife, Lucy, daughter of Lord Lisburne, he had issue two daughters and one son.

Philip, born in 1699. On the death of his father, in 1716, he dismissed his tutor, and paid court to the Pretender, who dignified him with the title of Duke of Northumberland. But not contented with barren honours, he returned home, made peace with

with government, and, in addition to his father's titles, was created Duke of Wharton. Then he relapsed into opposition to ministers; distributed a paper called the True Briton; became a Tory again; ruined his fortune by the greatest prodigality; a second time attached himself to the Pretender; and, last of all, accepted a commission in the King of Spain's army agai. t Gibraltar. He married, against his father's consent, Martha, daughter of major-general Holmes, by whom he had a son, who died in infancy. His second wife was a maid of honour to the queen of Spain, and survived him, but without issue. He died at the age of thirty-two, in a Cistertian convent, in an obscure village in Spain, where he had for some time been supported by the hospitality of the fathers, and where he was buried in the poor and humble manner prescribed to the followers of St. Bernard. "He was," says Dr. Burn, "a person of unbounded genius, eloquence, and ambition: had all the address and activity of his father, but without his steadiness: violent in parties, and expensive in cultivating the arts of popularity; which, indeed, ought to be in some measure charged to his education under such a father, who, it is said, expended eighty thousand pounds in elections, an immense sum in those days, by which the estate became incumbered; and the son was not a person of economy enough to disengage it." Mr. Pope's description of him is extremely accurate:

Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days,
Whose ruling passion was the lust of praise:
Born with whate'er could win it from the wise,
Women and fools must like him, or he dies:
Though wondering senates hung on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke;
Shall parts so various aim at nothing new?
He'll shine a *Tully* and a *Wilmot* too.
Then turns repentant, and his God adores
With the same spirit that he drinks and whores.
Enough, if all around him but admire,
And now the punch applaud, and now the friar.
Thus with each gift of nature, &c.

Pennant

Pennant discovered, that people, living in 1771, well remembered this British Clodio, and bore witness to the profligate part of his character; of his affecting to hunt on the Sundays; and shewing, in all his actions, equal contempt of the laws of God and man. All his estates in Westmorland were sold to Robert Lowther, Esq. of Maudsmeaburn.

"I proceeded from Wharton-hall along a narrow vale watered by the Eden, and passed by a very ancient square tower, called LAMERSIDE-HALL, formerly by the sad name of the *Dolorous Tower*. Something was told me of a Sir Tarquin and Sir Caledos, so that probably the place had been the subject of dire contention."*

PENDRAGON CASTLE, in the forest of Mallerstang, stands in a narrow dell, overlooked by mountains, and is washed by the river Eden. Tradition ascribes its foundation to Uter Pendragon, a celebrated hero, and the fabled builder of Stonehenge. With the assistance of his friend, Merlin, he assumed the form of king Gorlois, and during that monarch's absence, at an important siege, deceived his guards, and passed a rapturous night with his queen, Igerna, in the castle of Tintagal.† But his magic arts were unable to divert the Eden from its course, for he failed in his attempt to make it flow round the walls of this castle, which is said to have caused this ancient distich:

Let Uter Pendragon do what he can,
Eden will run where Eden ran.

"It still preserves its old course; and a deep fosse on the more defenceless side supplies the place of the obstinate stream. A well near it commemorates another piece of history respecting this prince: in this, it is said, the treacherous Saxons, who did not dare to face him in the field, flung poison; he drank of this his favourite spring, and, with a hundred of his courtiers, fell victims

* Pen. Tour from Down. to West. p. 131.
† Geo. Monm. l. viii. c. 19, 24.

victims of their villainy.* In the minority of Robert de Veteripont, by neglect of the prior of Carlisle, "the vale of Mallerstang was much decayed by the multitude of vaccaries, and chiefly by the archery of Roger the forester, and other archers of Lounsdale." The Countess of Pembroke's memoirs relate that Idonea de Veteripont "made a great part of her residence in Westmorland, at Brough Castle under Stanemore, and at Pendragon Castle in Mallerstang," and that the latter place was "her chief and beloved habitation."† In 1341 it was burnt down and demolished by the Scots. During the attainder of Henry Lord Clifford, in the reign af Edward IV. part of this estate was granted to Sir William Parr, of Kendal Castle; and, during the minority of his son, the king granted to Lancelot Wharton the office of *bow-bearer* of Mallerstang. The countess Anne, in her diary, says, she formed the design of restoring it so early as the year 1615, for a library for Mr. Christopher Wolridge. Over its gate she put up an inscription, which, after reciting her titles, says, she "repayred in it 1660, so as she came to lye in it herself for a little while in October 1661, after it had layen ruinous without timber or any other covering since the year 1541. Isaiah, cap. lviii. ver. 12." She also built a bridge here over the Eden; and, in 1662, "a wall of lime and stone round the piece of ground she had caused to be taken in, being, quarters high, and ninety roods in compass, with two gates, and within it a stable, coach-house, brew-house, bake-house, wash-house, and a little chamber over the gate that is arched."‡ Thomas, Earl of Thanet, demolished this castle in 1685. In Pennant's time the offices could only be traced by heaps of ruins: and the castle consisted of a small, but strong, square tower, of vast thickness, with great marks of age on all its parts, and with rudeness enough for an early period. Of late years great quantities of it have been removed, and converted into fences. On the opposite side

* Pennant's Down. to Alst. p. 132. † Vol. 1. p. 22. 228.
‡ Mem. 1. 231.

of the river there is a *small camp*, defended by a foss and a vallum of turf.

RAVENSTONEDALE probably has its name from the *grey stones*, which abound near its southern extremity. It is a parish about 7 miles long and 5 broad. At Bishop Nicholson's parochial visitation, in 1703, the churchwardens asserted that no beggar had been in this parish within the memory of man: but in 1800 it had 156 paupers on its roll. Three landholders inhabit the vale for one farmer. It is divided into four *angles;* but only makes one manor and constablewick.

The *manor*, with the advowson appendant, was granted to the priory of Watton, of the order of Sempringham, in Yorkshire. The original of the charter of donation perished among other valuable records, with the tower of the abbey of St. Mary, within the walls of York, when Oliver Cromwell blew it up with gunpowder in 1644; but a copy of it, and of several grants of privileges to the order of Sempringham, were preserved in a manuscript, written in the year 1645, by Anthony Fothergill of Trannahill in this parish, and are printed in the appendix to *Dr. Burn's* History of this County. By one of these records made in 1437 "by the advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled," it appears "that besides freedom from toll and other personal or pecuniary charges, they had also a *privilege of sanctuary* throughout their whole possessions, so that the sheriff or other, the king's officer, might not enter to apprehend any offenders, but they were to be tried before the steward of the manor by a jury of the tenants, and punished according to the sentence of that court: except only in cases of life and member; and in such case they were to be tried within the manor by compissioners (as it seemeth) to be appointed by the crown; and the priory was entitled to the goods of the felons attainted."

"In pursuance of these grants, the aforesaid manuscript of Anthony Fothergill sets forth, that if a murderer fled to the church or sanctuary, and tolled the holy bell, (as it was called,) he was free; and that if a stranger came within the precincts of the

the manor, he was safe from the pursuer. "And" he adds, "of our own knowledge, and within our memory, no felon (though a murderer) was to be carried out of the parish for trial. And one Holme, a murderer, lived and died in Ravenstonedale; whose posterity continued for two generations, and then the family became extinct."

"And to this day there is a place within the lord's park, in sight of the ancient highway leading from Kirkby Stephen to Kendal, called by the name of *Gallow-hill.* Amercements for bloodshed and other crimes not being felony were very frequent not many years ago, and the jurisdiction with regard to these offences undoubtedly still continues, for no act of Parliament hath taken it from them. The privileges of sanctuary was abolished in this as in all other places by act of Parliament in the reign of King James the first, and many other of the aforesaid privileges have been taken away by other acts of Parliament: others have been lost, perhaps by disuse, and others have become obsolete by the alteration of circumstances."

"The lord of the manor hath still the jurisdiction of probate of wills and granting letters of administration; which privilege is not mentioned in any of the aforesaid ancient grants, being of prior origin to the institution of the order of Sempringham."

"In this manor the steward of the lord's court also administers the oath of office to the churchwardens of the parish; but offences of ecclesiastical cognizance are requirable only by the ordinary of the diocese. And in all other respects, as in granting licences of marriage, ordering and disposing matters relating to the church, accounts of the churchwardens, and other particulars of ecclesiastical enquiry, this parish hath no peculiar exemption from the episcopal jurisdiction."

At the dissolution Henry VIII. granted the church and manor to the archbishop of York, during his life; and Nov. 5. 1546, the reversion of them to Thomas Lord Wharton for the sum of 535l. 16s. 8d. being ten years' purchase; but, in the late Duke of Wharton's time, they went to Robert Lowther, Esq. of Maudsmeaburn. One of the customs of this manor is very peculiar: if any tenant, being of the age of sixteen, die, not having a child born in wedlock and with-

out a will, attested by at least four tenants of the manor, his estate escheats to the lord; without whose consent the tenements cannot be broken or divided. The present Earl of Lansdale has offered, on the most liberal terms, to enfranchise the tenants here; but such is their attachment to ancient customs, that many of them refuse his offer. No tradition remains concerning any mansion belonging to this manor. The prior of Watton, in 1252, had licence for free-warren here: but there is a large *park* north of the church, enclosed, in 1660, by Philip Lord Wharton, with a wall ten feet high, at the expense of 128l. 16s. exclusive of the *love-boons*, or voluntary labour of the neighbouring inhabitants. There is no remembrance of deer being kept in it; but tradition says, it was wrested from the tenants of the manor for a very inadequate compensation. It has lately been put into cultivation.

The church of Ravenstonedale ever after its appropriation, till the dissolution, was served by regulars from Watton; and, having no stipend set apart for it, continues a perpetual curacy. It was rebuilt, in 1744, in an elegant manner. Here is also a handsome *Dissenting Meeting-house*, for Calvinists, endowed by Philip Lord Wharton and others. The *Grammar School* was founded and endowed in 1688, and rebuilt in 1755. Its trustees illegally converted two estates, purchased with bequests of its founders, into rent charges, by which its revenues have not increased with the decrease of the value of money, and the consequent increase of the rents of land.

At *Rasate*, near Sunbiggen tarn, are *two tumuli*, in opening which it was discovered, that they contained many human skeletons lying circularly with their heads all towards the top of the hill, and their hands placed upon their breasts. Near "Rothay"-bridge by the highway leading to Kirkby Stephen is a *circle of large stones*, probably a sepulchre; but vulgarly called a druidical temple. There was formerly a *chapel* at the north end of Newbiggen in this parish, and near it *St. Hellen's well*, to whom the chapel was probably dedicated.

"About

"About half a mile from the head of the town of Ravenstonedale, in 1774, was found, in digging peats, two foot below the surface, a copper vessel, sound and intire, the diameter whereof at the bottom is 8 inches, at the top 14 inches, in the widest part just under the neck 16 inches; the depth 18 inches; it contains about 8 gallons and an half. It is made of three plates of copper, neatly joined together, and hath been pretty much used as a fire vessel. It is very slender; and therefore there are fixed six fillets of copper at equal distances, which reach up the sides two inches and an half, and are turned about as much upon the bottom. That part of the fillets turned over part of the bottom is a good deal thicker than the other extremities which go up the sides, and are ornamented with ridges, somewhat in the nature of fluting. The vessel, when set down, rests on the thicker part of these fillets, which keeps it steady, and the bottom from any wear or bulging. There is no iron in any part of it. Two ears or handles are fixed on the inside, the tops of which are on a level with the edge of the vessel; in each of which is a moveable ring. These ears and rings are pretty strong and massy, but of baser metal. The whole is of excellent workmanship, and very elegantly finished."*

The most considerable family in Ravenstonedale is that of the *Fothergills*. In the famous rencounter at Solway-moss Nov. 25. 1542, Sir William Fothergill, was standard-bearer to Sir Thomas Wharton. Thomas Fothergill, B. D. was master of St. John's College, Cambridge; founded Ravenstonedale school in 1688; and was the author of several religious tracts. Dr. George Fothergill principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, author of two volumes of sermons, died in 1760. His brother Dr. Thomas Fothergill, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, &c. also author of several sermons, died, aged 83, 1796.

BARONY OF KENDAL.

I. IVO DE TALEBOIS, the first baron of Kendal, was brother of Fulk Earl of Anjou, a follower of the Conqueror, and rewarded

* Dr. Burn, p. 529.

with a considerable part of the north of Lancashire, and with the barony of Kendal in Westmorland; to which the manors of Barton, Patterdale, Hackthorpe, Melkanthorpe, and Morland in this county, appear to have been appurtenances. He gave all the churches in his barony of Kendal and that of Kirkby-Stephen to the abbey of St. Mary's York.* His descendants, inheritors of this property, were II. EDRED III. KETEL, whose sons were: 1. Gilbert; 2 Orme, father of Cospatric; 3 William. IV. GILBERT. V. WILLIAM, who by licence of Henry II, took the name of DE LANCASTER. VI. WILLIAM, who had an only daughter and heiress *Helwise* married to.

VII. ROGER FITZ-REINFRID who also took the name of *de Lancaster*,† and to whom Richard the first gave the whole forest of Westmorland, of Kendale, and Furneise, and other privileges. He was fined 12,000 marks, in 1215, for adherence to the rebellious barons; but restored and died, 1220; his son,—VIII. WILLIAM DE LANCASTER, married Agnes de Brus, and died without issue; when his sisters succeeded to his property: *Serota* the youngest married Alan de Multon, who died without issue; the barony was, therefore, divided into two moieties with *Helwisa*, married to *Peter de Brus*; and *Alicia*, to *William de Lindesay*.

MARQUIS FEE. The ancestor of PETER DE BRUS came into England with the Normans: he had a son PETER DE BRUS, who died in 1279 without heirs of his own body; when his estates were divided amongst his four sisters. *Margaret* married to ROBERT DE ROOS, had the moiety called the *Marquis Fee*: *Agnes*, wife of *Walter de Fauconberge*, had no share in Westmorland. *Lucy* the third sister, wife of *Marmaduke de Thweng*, had the part now called the *Lumley Fee*; and *Laderine* married

* See account of his quarrels with the Abbey of Croyland, his banishment, and death at his seat at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, in Ingulphus' History, amongst the Script. Antiq. p. 49, 107, and in Pet. Bles. Contin. Hist. Ingul. 125.

† See Burn, p. 32. line 8.

married to *John de Bellew* had nothing in this county, but Kentmere.*

Margaret outlived her husband many years, and had a son and heir WILLIAM DE ROOS who probably died before his mother: he was succeeded by his son WILLIAM DE ROOS, whose son and heir SIR THOMAS DE ROOS knight, had a son JOHN DE ROOS, who died in his father's life-time, leaving a daughter *Elizabeth*, aged two years, in 1359. Sir Thomas died 1390-1, when his granddaughter, Elizabeth, wife of SIR WILLIAM DEL PARRE, knight, was found to be his heir. Sir William died in 1405, and was succeeded by Sir JOHN PARRE, knight, the inquisition after whose death is dated 1408: Sir THOMAS PARRE, knight, his son and heir, in 1428 held one fourth part of Kirkby in Kendale by the service of one fourth part of one knight's fee; and died, in 1463, leaving two sons, William, who succeeded him, and John, to whom Edward the Fourth, in 1461, granted the Sheriffwick of Westmorland, forfeited by Henry Lord Clifford, and the lands of Bourneshead, forfeited by Sir Henry Bellingham: Sir WILLIAM PARRE, the elder brother, married *Elizabeth*, one of the three sisters and coheirs of Henry Lord Fitz Hugh; was made a knight of the garter by Edward the fourth, and represented Westmorland in the Parliaments in 1465 and 1471; and was succeeded by his elder son, Sir THOMAS PARR, knight, who was master of the Wards and Comptroller to Henry the Eighth. In 1511, he had a grant of free warren in his manor of Kendal and in all his lands of Westmorland. He died in 1517, leaving issue by his wife Maud, daughter of Sir Thomas Green, one son and two daughters, Anne, the younger of whom, was married to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

Catharine Parr, elder daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and Maud Green, received, according to the fashion of that age, a learned education. She married firstly to Edward Borough; secondly to John Nevil, Lord Latimer; thirdly to Henry the Eighth.

* See Kentmere.

Eighth. She was a great favourer of the Reformation, and gained the king's affections, by her unwearied attention to his health, and by giving him daily fresh marks of her attachment and gratitude. Bishop Gardiner and his confederates exerted all their influence to ruin both her and Cranmer, but they weakened their own cause by the attempt. In 1547 she married Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral of England, and died in child-bed of a daughter* in 1548. Seymour is reported to have treated her inhumanly. She wrote prayers, meditations, and other religious pieces.†

WILLIAM PARR, Esq. son of Sir Thomas, was born in Kendal Castle, Aug. 14, 1513; in 1538, created *Lord Parr and Ros of Kendal;* in 1543, *baron of Hart*, in Northamptonshire; in the same year, as it were in the right of his wife Helena, daughter and heir of Henry *Earl of Essex*, honoured with the title of his father-in-law; and in 1546, created Marquis of Northampton, which caused his fourth part of this barony to be called the MARQUIS FEE. In the first year of queen Mary he was attainted of treason for siding with Dudley earl of Northumberland and the lady Jane Grey, and the greater part of his estates forfeited; but in January 1554 restored to him. He died in 1571, and was buried at the upper end of the quire of the collegiate church at Warwick, where his body was dug up, in the reign of James the first, to make room for the burial of an ordinary gentlewoman. It was still remarkably perfect, dried to the bone, and laid amongst rosemary and bays "fresh and green."‡ His widow had the Marquis Fee assigned to her for dower; but, soon after the year 1572, Queen Elizabeth gave her other lands instead of it; and issued a commission to inquire into various articles respecting "divers manors, lands, and tenements, demised to the late Henry Earl of Cumberland for the rent of 335l. granted to

* Mag. Brit. Westm. 18.
† Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.
‡ Dug. Bar. ii. 380.

to him by Queen Mary for twenty one years; and also into all the manors, &c. late assigned for the jointure of lady Helen, Marchioness of Northampton."*

In 1581 the Queen granted to AMBROSE, EARL of WARWICK, the castle and park of Kendal to be holden in socage as of her manor of east Greenwich. In the reign of Charles the second they belonged to Sir FRANCIS ANDERTON of Lostock Lancashire, baronet, whose descendant Francis Anderton sold them to *John Higgins, Esq.* whose brother devised them to his sons-in-law *Sir Thomas Gatehouse*, knight, and *Dr. James Musgrave* to be sold, which was done in 1765, to Thomas Holme and James Dowker, of Kendal, esquires, and to Benjamin Hull, of Newton, near Cartmel, gentleman.

THE LUMLEY FEE comprised a fourth part of the barony, and was the moiety of Alicia third sister of the last Peter de Brus, and wife of MARMADUKE DE THWENG of Kilton Castle. It consisted of the "manor of *Helsington*, with the appurtenances, together with *Stavely, Sapgill, Hugill, Respton, Gresmer*, and *Langden*," with divers rents and privileges. This Marmaduke was succeeded by his son MARMADUKE, who died in 1316; whose son WILLIAM died, in 1339, when his estates by default of issue fell to his brother ROBERT parson of Warton, who died, in 1343, followed by his brother THOMAS parson of Bethom, who died, in 1373, leaving three sisters coheirs, the youngest of whom had no share in this property: Lucy the eldest was wife of MARMADUKE DE LUMLEY, from whom this moiety of the barony derived its name. His moiety consisted of the manors of *Helsington*, *Crosthwaite*, and *Lyth*, and one fourth part of the town of *Kirkby in Kendal*, together

* The jury under this commission, among other things, found that the tenants of this barony "from the age of 16 to 60 had always been accustomed and so still owe to be, at all times in their most defensible array for the wars, ready to serve their prince, on horseback and on foot at the west borders of England, foranent Scotland, on their own proper cost and charges being warned thereto by beacon, fire, post, or proclamation; and there so to continue during the lord warden's pleasure."

together with the turbary in *Sampool*. Their descendant, JOHN LORD LUMLEY, exchanged it in 1531, for lands in the south, with Henry the eighth, who gave it with the Richmond Fee to his natural son the Duke of Richmond and Somerset, at whose death the crown granted it, in 1545, to Alan Bellingham, Esq. of Levins.

Margaret the second daughter of Marmaduke de Thweng had a daughter Matilda married to JOHN DE HOTHAM, who enjoyed the other share of the *Thweng* moiety of this part of the barony, in Stavely and other places; and his descendant, in 1570, granted it to Alan Bellingham, Esqr. of Levins.

THE RICHMOND FEE consisted of the manors, lordships, hamlets, and townships, of "*Gresmyer, Langden, Loughrigge, Crosthwaite and Lyth, Troutbeck and Amylside, Applethwaite, Undermilbecke, New Hutton, Casterton, Strickland, and Helsington.*" Walter de Lindesay, husband of Alicia, sister of the last William de Lancaster, had a son WALTER, who died in 1271, whose son WILLIAM died, in 1283, whose son WILLIAM left an only daughter and heir Christian married to

INGELRAM DE GUISNES, Lord of Coucy in France. Their issue was William born in France who inherited his father's estates there, and INGELRAM, born in England, who enjoyed this property; but, dying without heirs, it escheated to the crown. But his brother having two sons, Ingelram and WILLIAM the king, granted to the latter the English estates of his grandmother Christian. But he also dying without heirs, they escheated a second time.

Edward the third created JOHN DE COPELAND, a banneret, and rewarded him with 500l. a year for his valiant behaviour in the battle of Durham, Oct. 17, 1347, wherein he "took David de Bruys, who caused himself to be called king of Scotland." This pension was to be paid out of the customs of London and Berwick upon Tweed, till 500 librates of land or a competent rent, could be procured, where he himself should choose it near his own dwelling.

ing.* The king, therefore, May 22d, 1348, granted to him and his wife Johan during their lives various manors late the property of William de Coucy, and amongst the rest "a moiety of the manor of Kirkby in Kendal with its appurtenances in the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland." Perhaps this celebrated knight was a descendant of the family of *Richard de Copeland*, whose daughter was one of the hostages given for the fidelity of *Gilbert Fitz Reinfred* in 1215.† *Copeland* was a barony in Cumberland, the name of which William de Meschiens son of Ranulph de Meschiens, one of the followers of the Conqueror, changed to *Egermont;* Froissart calls him a squire of Northumberland.‡ His wife survived him, and died in 1375; when, according to the tenor of the king's grant, their estates reverted to the Coucy family.

INGELRAM DE COUCY, Earl of Bedford, son of Ingelram, and nephew of the last mentioned William, married Isabel daughter of King Edward the third, by whom he had a daughter *Philippa*, married to ROBERT DE VERE, Earl of Oxford and Duke of Ireland; but she being divorced from him, for lack of children, the premises escheated to the crown, and Henry the Fourth granted them to his third son JOHN DUKE OF BEDFORD, who died in 1436, from which time till the year 1444 they continued in possession of the crown, when Henry the sixth granted them to JOHN BEAUFORT, duke of *Somerset*, and *Kendal* and his heirs male; but he dying, in the same year, they again escheated, and were granted to Beaufort's only daughter, Margaret, widow of the Earl of Richmond, and wife of Henry Stafford, son of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham. This MARGARET COUNTESS of RICHMOND was mother of Henry the Seventh; after her death Henry the

* Rym. Fœd. v. 542.

† See Burn i. 32. also ib. p. 438. where it appears that John de Copeland had possessions at Lowther, 3 Ed. 2. and Adam de Copeland 8 Ed. 2.

‡ Johne's Trans. ii. 190.

the Eighth, in 1531, gave this moiety of the barony of Kendal, together with the Lumley Fee, to his son HENRY DUKE of RICHMOND and SOMERSET, who dying without issue, it reverted the eighth time to the crown; and was granted by Queen Mary to Henry Earl of Cumberland for twenty one years at the rent of 335l.

The Richmond and Marquis Fees now became united; and James the First, in 1613, granted them to his son Charles. James, however, when the project of laying aside parliaments was resolved upon, being distressed for want of money, determined to take all the crown lands in Westmorland and Cumberland, into his own hands, under pretence of the Border Service, by which they were held, having ceased; and held out the same doctrine to other lords of manors. Accordingly, the Prince of Wales, in 1617, exhibited a bill in chancery, complaining that the tenants claimed, without any right in law, to have, under certain yearly rent and customs, an estate of inheritance in their respective tenements. The defendants put in an answer; but the matter was compromised by payment of 2,700l. to the Prince. The avarice of the crown, however, rested not here. Many lords procured decrees, both in chancery and in the exchequer, for ejecting their tenants: but "though the Service had ceased the Border spirit remained:" and they entered into combination at Stavely, January 1620, to defend themselves by force, if no other course should be effectual. A petition was preferred to the king, praying the allowance of their custom of tenant-right: and they had a bill brought into the House of Commons for the purpose, which was not only rejected, but followed by a proclamation from the king declaring that "tenant-rights, since the most happy union of England and Scotland in our person, are utterly extinguished and abolished."—that its "memory ought to be damned to a perpetual oblivion:" and that charge had been given "to all the principal officers and ministers of ourself and our dearest son the Prince, that they do let all estates, whether for lives or years, be it by fine or improvement

ment of rent by indenture only, and not otherwise." This is, perhaps, one of the most flagrant exertions of despotism to be met with in the annals of England. The tenants, however, continued bold, and published a remonstrance, in which they declared that the lords of the manors intended "to pull the skin over their ears, and bray their bones in a mortar; but that "the poor bird and weaker cattle are taught and encouraged, for maintenance of their ancient possessions, to resist others, even unto death, though more able and strong by far than they are." This caused the lords to exhibit a bill against them in the star-chamber for a libel; but that court recommended the affair to be settled by the Judges, at the next assizes. The king wrote a letter dated July 26th, 1628, in which he declared he had "given strict charge and command to his judges of assize for those counties in all their proceedings to hold themselves strictly to the tenor of our proclamation," "and that both you and they proceed in conformity to these our directions." The court of Star Chamber, however, on June 19, 1625, soon after King James' death, decreed that they were of "full opinion, that the estates of the tenants are estates of inheritance at the will of the lord, descendable from ancestor to heir, according to the several customs of the manors whereof they are holden; &c." During this arbitrary reign compositions were made between the lords and tenants of several manors for reducing the tenements to fine certain, and some estates were purchased to freehold; but the matter was never after agitated in so public and violent a manner.

The Richmond and Marquis Fees were granted by Charles the Second, in jointure to his wife Queen Catharine, and from her received the name of the QUEEN'S LANDS; in whose time the free, customary, and other dry rents of the Marquis Fee amounted to 155l. 7s. 9d$\frac{1}{4}$ and of the Richmond Fee to 204l. 15s. 7d. At her death they were granted to the Lowther family in which they still continue, by renewal of the lease from the crown.

KIRKBY

KIRKBY IN KENDAL

Means the *Church Town in the Vale of Kent.* It is the name of the most extensive town and parish in Westmorland. The parish comprises twenty six townships, fifteen chapelries, and, in 1801, contained 14,044 inhabitants: anciently the parishes of Winandermere and Grasmere were parts of it. It was famed for the bravery of its bowmen:

> There are the bows of Kentdale bold,
> Who fierce will fight, and never flee.
>
> *Batt. of Flodden, Fit.* 1. *St.* 17.

The TOWN OF KENDAL has gradually risen to its present importance. In Richard the First's time it had licence for a market. In 1337 the exportation of wool from England being prohibited by Parliament, weavers from Flanders and other foreign parts were encouraged to settle in Colchester, Kendal, &c.* Wool being in abundance here, the Kendal clothes grew into such esteem that a law was made, 13 Ric. II. c. 10, for regulating "the length and breadth of cogware, and Kendal clothes; another, 9 Hen. IV. c. 2. "Touching the sealing of Kendal cloth;" and, in 7 Jac. I. c. 16, "an act for the encouragement of many poor people in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, to continue a trade of making Cogware, Kendals, Cartmels, and coarse cloths."† Dr. Fuller, in his history of Cambridge, relates the following anecdote concerning the origin of Stourbridge Fair about the year 1417. "It is reported that a clotheir of Kendal, a town characterised to be *lanificii gloria et industria præcellens*,‡ casually wetting his cloth in water in his passage to London,

* Rym. Fœd. iv. 723, 751.

† Ruffhead's Statutes, 1,387, 472. iii. 86.

‡ Camden.

don, exposed it there to sale, on cheap terms, as the worse for wetting, and yet it seems saved by the bargain. Next year he returned again with some other of his townsmen, proffering drier and dearer cloth to be sold. So that within a few years came a confluence of buyers, sellers, and lookers on, which are the three principles of a fair. In memoria thereof, Kendal men challenge some privilege in that place, annually choosing one of the town to be chief, before whom an antique sword was carried with some martial solemnities." Leland calls Kendal *emporium laneis pannis celeberrimum*, and Camden describes it as "eminent for its woollen manufacture, and the industry of its inhabitants, who carry on a great trade in woollen cloth all over England." In 1683 its corporation set forth in their petition to the king for a new charter that "their trade in *leather* and *fruit* was grown very considerable." The articles chiefly manufactured here in latter years are *Kendal cottons*, a sort of coarse woollen clothes, and *linseys*, for the north American markets. The leather trade also continues to be considerable; the increase of orchards in the neighbouring country has brought in a larger supply of fruit; and great quantities of *knit woollen stockings* are annually produced. *Cotton-mills* and muslin-weaving were established here a few years ago; but are said to have been not only unsuccessful speculations, but to have had pernicious effects on the morals of the town. A *marble manufactory* employs several hands; and has mills for sawing and polishing at Watercrook. The marble is of great variety chiefly procured from Kendal Fell. A black sort is brought from the neighbourhood of Kirkby Lonsdale. In 1793, a very beautiful kind, interspersed with white, red, and other tints, was discovered on both banks of the Kent three miles below Kendal; but the vein is narrow, and said to be nearly wrought out.

Before the turnpike road, enacted in 1752, was made through Kendal, about 345 *pack horses* were weekly employed in bringing provisions and merchandise to Kendal, and in taking away its manufactures; besides twenty-six which came every six weeks from Glasgow. This calculation includes the burden of two waggons

of 30 horse load, each twice a week from Lancaster, and 40 horse load brought by two or three carts from Milthorpe. The *stage-waggons*, from London, in the place of packhorses, began in 1757. The first post chaise, kept here for hire, was in 1754, and the *mail-coach* began to run from hence, to London in 1786.

Queen Elizabeth, in 1576, erected it into a *corporation*, consisting of an alderman, a recorder, and twelve assistants. Charles the Second renewed its charter and enlarged its privileges; but, at the earnest solicitation of the lord chief Justice Jeffreys, it surrendered its former charters, and had a new one nearly verbatim with the last, granted in 1683. It consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 20 capital burgesses to whom are attached a clerk of recognizances, a sword-bearer, and two sergeants at mace. The mayor is clerk of the market; with the senior alderman he is coroner of the borough; and with the recorder and the two senior aldermen, a justice of the peace, who have power to hold sessions, and to hear and determine offences, except in capital cases: also to hold a court of record and view of frank pledge, and to have cognizance of pleas of matters arising within the borough, amounting to any sum not exceeding 20l. according to the second charter: not exceeding 40l. according to the third, which also makes the deputy recorder a justice of the peace in the absence of the recorder.

In a letter to Sir C. Musgrave, one of the knights of the shire, when they were petitioning the king for their third charter, they called themselves "a poor corporation, whose yearly revenue would scarcely defray their expenses," and in their petition declared that the tolls, which they farmed of the crown at 15l. a year, had all along been managed to the best advantage, and yet never made above 17l. per annum. Here are seven incorporated *companies*, viz. mercers, shearmen, cordwainers, tanners, skinners, taylors, and barbers, each having two wardens chosen annually. The *town-hall* is a "very elegant building," first erected in 1792, rebuilt in 1759, and since that repaired at considerable expense. The borough courts are held in it; also the

† quarter

quarter sessions of the peace for the county by adjournment from Appleby at Michaelmas, Christmas, and Easter: but formerly at Midsummer every second year. The *Court of Conscience*, according to an act of 4 Geo. III. for recovery of debts under 40s. extends to the whole parish, excepting rents and matters cognizable in the ecclesiastical courts, and before justices of the peace.

The town of Kendal, with the adjoining township of Kirkland, in 1784, contained 7571 inhabitants; in 1793, 8089; and in 1801, 7978. It consists of one spacious well built street, beautifully paved, from which several long narrow streets branch off at right angles, and of another main-street called *Strammongate*, both of which are chiefly built of hewn limestone, and covered with blue slate. Many of the houses, and especially in the narrow streets, are of stone, plastered, and very ancient. The river Kent, in a stony channel, winds along its east side; on the west side is a long tier of hanging gardens; and the present appearance of the whole town, independent of its great cleanliness, and general neatness, is much improved by the number of tall Lombardy poplars, which spire far above all the buildings. It is lighted and cleansed under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1767.

Abbot-Hall, before the dissolution, was an occasional residence of the Abbot of St. Mary's York. It was built about the middle of last century, by George Wilson, Esq. at the expense of 8000l. who sold it to John Taylor, Esq. At present it belongs to Sir Allen Chambre, Knight, one of the barons of the court of exchequer, whose family have been in this town since the time of Henry the Third. It stands near the church, and its lawns and pleasure grounds, intersected with fine gravelled walks, and planted with a great variety of trees and shrubs, extend along the western bank of the river.

Dockwray Hall, at the north end of Kendal, was formerly the seat of a family of its own name, as appears by an epitaph in

the church of Lilley, in Herefordshire, to the memory of *Thomas Docwra* the elder Esq. lord of *Putteridge*, and "descendant of the ancient family of Docwras of Docwra Hall in Kendal, nephew and heir unto the right honourable Sir Thomas Docwra, lord grand prior of the knights of St. John's of Jerusalem." He died at his house at Putteridge, aged 84, in 1602. There are two ancient mansions of the same name in the town of Penrith.

The *church* stands in Kirkland. Before the dissolution, it had at least four *chantries* in it, one of which was dedicated to *St. Anthony*; and the returns in the augmentation office mention "the chantry of *our lady*; *Becket's* chantry; *Trinity Guild*; a stipendary in the chapel, and four other stipendaries." Two of the chantry priests, at the first dissolution of their office, were converted into curates for assisting the vicar; but their places not having been supplied at their death, and their salaries being then converted to various uses, Queen Elizabeth, in 1582, ordered it to be paid towards the augmentation of the salary of the master of the Grammar School of Kendal. This edifice is 189 feet long, and 99 feet broad. It has five aisles; its roof is supported by four rows of pillars, eight in each row; is elegantly furnished with oak, and has spacious galleries, one of them erected by the late vicar, the Rev. H. Robinson, M. A. The Tower is square, and contains eight good bells, recast out of six, in 1775. On each side of the altar table are two aisles or oratories, that of the Parrs is the most southerly, the Stricklands next, then the Bellinghams, and lastly the aldermen's, all used as sepulchres. In the *Parr's aisle* is a stone bearing the arms of that family encircled with the garter, in memory of Sir William Parr, whose son Sir Thomas, father of the Marquis of Northampton, was buried in Black Friars Church, London: and near it the tomb of Sir Augustine Nicols, who died while holding the assizes for Westmorland, in this town, Aug. 3d, 1616, aged 57 years. The *Strickland's aisle* contains tombs of the Stricklands of Sizergh Hall: "one of them is remarkable for the figure of Walter Strickland, a fat lad in a loose gown, with a most fulsome epitaph,

epitaph, dated in 1656."* On the wainscot of a pew is a brass plate, bearing the figure of ALAN BELLINGHAM, dressed in his armour: he died in 1577; and this plate was formerly fixed on a stone in the *Bellingham's aisle*. The *Aldermen's aisle* was anciently our lady's chantry: it contains the tombs, with their effigies in brass, and epitaphs, of SIR ROGER BELLINGHAM of Burneshead, knight, and his wife; also of their grand daughter Thomasine, wife of Sir William Thornburgh. Within the altar rails are epitaphs of certain vicars of Kendal, one in quaint rhymes, and this inscription over Robert Dawson, bishop of Clonfert, who escaped from the rebellion in Ireland, and died in his father's house† here:

Hic jacet Reverendus in Christo pater Robertus Dawson Episcopus Clonfertensis & Ducensis Hibernicus. Obiit, die decima tertia Aprilis, 1643.

Subject to this church were also in the town of Kendal, *a chapel* in Chapel-lane, now called Capper-lane, near Abbot-hall:—*another* at the head of the bank, on Chapel-hill, rebuilt into a dwelling house, which has the arms of the Roos family on its front: *St. Anne's Chapel*, near Dockwray-Hall:—and *All-Hallows Chapel*, at the east end of Strammongate-bridge, now converted into a dwelling; where also is a curious house, once belonging to the castle, and having this motto—*Pax hac domo*, inscribed on its front. Near Kirkbarrow, in Kirkland, is a place called the Anchorite's house.

St. Leonard's Hospital, nigh Kendal, was given to the priory of Conyngesheved, t. Hen. II. by William de Lancastre, who was also a benefactor to it. It is now called the *Spittle*, and belongs to the Lowther family.

St. George's Chapel in Kendal was built in 1754, by the legacy of the very benevolent *Dr. Stratford*, commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond; with the residue of whose property the revenues of 58 small livings in this and the neighbouring counties were augmented; and many other excellent charities performed.

* Pennant Down. and Alst. p. 119. † Burn, p. 76.

This town has also a *meeting-house* for Presbyterians, one for Quakers, two for Methodists; and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The free *Grammar School* is on the west side of the churchyard. It was endowed by Adam Pennyngton of Boston in 1525. Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, were benefactors to it. It was rebuilt in 1592. Since which time it has had several legacies left to it, and certain exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford.

Among the charitable institutions of this town are the following. A *hospital* and *charity school*, in Highgate, founded Sept. 6, 1670, by *Thomas Sandes*, with convenient dwellings for eight poor widows, 52 years old or upwards, to exercise carding and spinning of wool, and weaving Kendal cottons, and to have four marks a year each: also for the use of a schoolmaster to read prayers twice a day to the widows, and teach poor children till prepared for the free school: he also left to it a valuable library. Here is the *Blue-coat school* in which about 50 boys and 40 girls are not only annually clothed and educated, with funds arising from rents of lands, interest of various benefactions, and voluntary subscriptions, but the boys are bred up in the art of weaving, card-setting, &c. and the girls in knitting and sowing. The *school of industry* was instituted for the blue-coat girls in 1799; it is under excellent regulations, and has had the most beneficial effects. The *dispensary*, commenced in 1782, is supported by voluntary contributions, and from Jan. 1. 1783, to Jan. 1. 1808, admitted 33,956 patients, of whom 3,388 were in fevers, and 664 died of the diseases under which they were admitted.

The *Work-house* is a large airy building at the northwest end of the town, erected, and admirably well regulated, under authority of an act of Parliament, passed in 7 Geo. III. and intituled "an act for inclosing a piece of waste ground in the borough and township of Kirkby in Kendal, for the benefit of the poor, and for cleansing and enlightening the streets of the said town, &c." Near the workhouse is the *common-gaol* of the borough, lately built, with cells underneath.

There

There was a grant of pontage, in 1376, for five years, for repairing *Kendal-bridge*. At present there are three bridges over the Kent, all repaired by the corporation, excepting Strammongate-bridge, three fourths of which belong to the county.—The *Mill-bridge* was of wood before 1668, when a flood swept it away, and it was rebuilt with stone pillars. In 1743, it was wholly re-edified with stone.

On the west side of the town, opposite the castle, is *Castlehow-hill*, or *Castle-law-hill*. It consists of a circular mount of gravel and earth thrown upon a rock and near thirty feet high. Round its base is a deep foss and high dike, strengthened with two bastions on the east. Its top is flat, has been defended by a breast-work of earth and a narrow ditch, and has a ditch across its diameter. Dr. Stukely calls it Saxon;* the inhabitants of Kendal in 1788, in commemoration of the revolution in 1688, erected a handsome *Obelisk* upon it, bearing an inscription. Immediately below it is a spot called *Battle place*.† A plague which raged in these parts, in 1598, destroyed 2,500 people in this town.

On Helse-fell, northwest of Kendal, before it was ploughed, was a curious semicircular camp called *Sampson's Grave*.

Here is a good *market* on Saturdays, granted to Roger Fitz-Reinfred by Richard the First, and confirmed by charter of Edward the Second and Edward the Third, which last monarch granted a fair here in 1333. At present Kendal has three cattle *Fairs* viz. on March 22d, April 29, and Nov. 8, and 9, and between the two last a cattle fair once a fortnight. The *Butcher market-place* was built twenty years since, and is much admired for neatness and convenience; but is in too close a situation.

Kendal was one of the first provincial towns which printed a *newspaper;* but, after discontinuing it many years, it was resumed June 29, 1811, under the name of the "Westmorland Advertiser and Kendal Chronicle;" which is extensively circulated. Here is also a very respectable *book-club*, of which many of the

 neighbour-

* It. Bor. 11. 40. † Pennant's Nor. Tour, I. 259.

neighbouring nobility and gentry are members; and a curious museum, in which may be seen the different *brass tokens* coined in Kendal about the middle of the 17th century, and bearing the following legends: 1. Thomas Sandes* of Kendal 1656. 2. Mercer's Company Kendal. 1657. 3. Oliver Plate of Kirkby Kendal, 1659. 4. Company of Shearmen in Kendal 1666. 5. James Cock, Jun. His halfpenny of Kendal, 1667.

KENDAL CASTLE stands on the east side of the Kent, upon a hill composed of rounded stones embedded in a black sandy cement. Its situation in the middle of the valley is both strong and beautiful. We saw a coin of M. Aurelius in a Museum at Keswick, said to have been found within the walls of this castle: it has, therefore, probably been built on a Roman fort, by the barons of Kendal. In the division of the Lancaster estates, it fell into the Marquis Fee, and was successively the seat of the Brus, Roos, and Parr families. "About half a mile of," says Leland, "on the east side of the town, is, on a hill, a park longing to yonng Mr. Par, the chiefest of that name, and there is a place, as it were a castle." The deer were killed, and the park and the demesne lands thrown together, in 1566. A survey made July 12, 1572, describes it thus: "The castle of Kendal is situate on the knowl of an hill within the park there, and on the east side of the town of Kendal, with a fair and beautiful prospect, both of wood, pasture, and running water; the out walls embattled 40 foot square; and within the same no building left, saving only on the north side is situate the front of the gatehouse, the hall, with an ascent of stairs to the same, with a buttery and pantry at the end thereof; one great chamber, and two or three lesser chambers, and rooms of ease adjoining the same; being all in decay, both in glass and slate, and in all other reparations needful. Under the hall, are two

* THOMAS SANDAS was the founder of the hospital in Highgate. He lived, in a house now called the Elephant Inn, in Stricklandgate, in the premises behind which, in making some alterations lately, two coining presses were found, and other implements for that purpose, in two distinct parts of the house, in closets that had been walled up. *Westm. Adv. July* 11, 1812.

two or three small rooms of cellars. In the south side is situate a dove-cote in good repair. The yearly rent of the demesne, and one fourth part of the toll" of Kendal, "64l. 14s." In 1581, it was granted to the Earl of Warwick. In Camden's time it was "decaying with age;" and, in 1670, according to the Pembroke memoirs, "ruinous." It has been surrounded by a deep fosse, supplied with water by a spring on its south side. The entrance over the ditch is on the west; but the gateway is quite ruined. The walls are circular, guarded by three towers, and a keep: two of the towers are round, and one of them pretty perfect. Part of the keep remains on the north side of the gate, in which the "two or three small rooms of cellars" may still be seen. In its doors and windows, and a few corners, a dark red free stone, such as is found about Appleby and Penrith, has been used; the rest of it is very rudely built with lime, and unhewn blue, primeval, rock, brought from the hills north of it. Mr. West mentions "a square area that had been fortified with a deep moat, and connected to the castle by a draw-bridge, where was probably the base court; the stones are now entirely removed, and the ground levelled."* The foundations of the towers were repaired, and the fence round the ruins enlarged in January 1813.

In this town were born the following distinguished characters. RICHARD DE KENDAL, an excellent grammarian, and reputed the best schoolmaster of his age. He made a vast collection of grammars, and too vauntingly boasted, that no one could write elegant Latin but by his rules. He flourished in the reign of Henry the Sixth. BARNABY POTTER, born in 1758,† while at his cure at Totness, in Devonshire, was unknown to himself, elected provost of Queen's College, Oxford, where he had been educated. He became chaplain to James the First, and was accounted the penitential preacher at court. Charles the Second made him bishop of Carlisle; his assiduity in preaching, and devoutness in his family, procured him the name of *the puritanical bishop*. He

* Guide to the Lakes, p. 180.

† "At Westmester a village in the barony of Kendal," Mag. Brit.

died 1642. Some of his lectures and sermons were printed. His nephew CHRISTOPHER POTTER, born here in 1591, succeeded him as provost of Queen's College, in Oxford; was made king's chaplain in 1635, soon after dean of Worcester, a canon of Windsor, and dean of Durham, in 1646; in which year he died. He wrote against *Knot* the Jesuit, a sermon on the consecration of his uncle, and tracts on predestination against the Calvinists. GEORGE WHARTON, said to have been born here, resided in his youth in Oxford, but forsook the studies of the university for astronomy and mathematics, and for that purpose retired to his patrimonial estates, from which he published almanacks under the name of *George Naworth* of *West-Aukland*. He engaged in the civil wars on the king's side, in which he ruined his fortune. During the usurpation he wrote pamphlets, which gave such offence to men in power that he was often in prison. Besides almanacks he wrote several astronomical tracts, a chronology of remarkable events, many doggrel verses, and other works. At the restoration he was made paymaster of the ordnance, in which he made a fortune. Dec. 17, 1677, he was created a baronet. He died at his house in Enfield, Middlesex, Aug. 20, 1681, and was buried in the Tower Chapel, London. THOMAS SHAW, born about 1692, was the son of Gabriel Shaw, shearman and dyer, was educated at the free school here, and at Queen's College, Oxford. After graduating there he became chaplain to the factory of Algiers. On his return he took his doctor's degree, and published his "Travels in Barbary and the Levant," a work of high celebrity. He was made principal of Edmund Hall, in 1740, and died in 1751.

EPHRAIM CHAMBERS was an apprentice to Mr. Senex the globe maker, under whom he formed the design of his Cyclopœdia, which took up his whole attention: the first edition of it came out in 1728, in 2 vols. folio, which soon after procured him F. R. S. A second edition appeared in 1738, a third 1739, a fourth 1741, and a fifth 1746. Dr. Hill and Mr. Scott continued it; but Dr. Rees's edition is the best. Mr. Chambers also assisted in translating the History of the Academy of Sciences of Paris; and

translate

translated the Jesuit's Perspective. He died, in 1740, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

JOHN WILSON was employed as a stocking-knitter, but became so famous a botanist as to deliver lectures at Newcastle and in Kendal alternately, and to have scholars from Scotland. He published in 1744, a Synopsis of British Plants, in Mr. Ray's method, 8vo. a correct work: and died about 1750.

The title of *Earl of Kendal* was conferred on John de Lancaster Duke of Bedford by Henry the Fourth: on John Beaufort Duke of Somerset by Henry the Sixth; who also gave it to John de Foix, Earl of Benanges, in France, whose descendants in that country, till the French revolution called themselves earls of Louqueville and Kendal. William Parr, in 30 Henry VIII. was created *baron* of Kendal. Charles Stuart, 3d son of James II. was, in 1666, declared *duke* of Kendal. George Prince of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, had the *Earldom of Kendal* and other honours conferred on him, April 9, 1689: and *Erengard Melusina Schuylenberg*, who came into England, with George I. was created *duchess* of Kendal. Finally the title of *baron* of Kendal was given to the late Earl of Lonsdale, May 24, 1784.

HESLINGTON manor-house was deserted by the Thwengs, and totally in ruins in 1340: in Henry the Eighth's reign the manor belonged to the family of Byndlose: afterwards to the Bellinghams, first of Burneshead, then of Levins, with which place it was sold to Col. Graham. Its chapel was founded in 1726; is remarkably neat; and has a prospect from it "of the sea, woods, rocks, and a fertile valley below."

SIZERGH HALL is the seat of Thomas Strickland, Esq. whose ancestor came from Strickland Hall, in the parish of Moreland. The precise time of their settling here is not mentioned; the son and heir of Walter de Stirkland was a hostage in 1215, for the good behaviour of Roger Fitz-Reinfred; but this might only be for Hackthorpe. William de Stirkland, in the time of Henry III. married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph d'Aincourt, and probably built the tower here; for on its west side there is an

escutcheon cut in stone, and hung cornerwise, D'Aincourt quartering Strickland, three escalops, the crest a fall-topt holly-bush on a close helmet. In Edward the First's time their possessions at Sizergh are expressly mentioned; and in 9 Edward III. Sir Walter de Stirkland had licence to enclose his wood and demesne lands at Siresergh, and to make a park there. He was thrice returned to Parliament, and several of his descendants filled the same post. In Henry the Sixth's reign they could take to the border wars "bowmen horsyd and harnassed lxix; bylmen horsyd and harnassed lxxiiii; bowmen without hors harnasse lxxi; bylmen without hors harnasse lxxvi; totalis numerus cclxxxx." Sir Thomas Strickland, Knight and banneret, was one of the privy council to James II. with whom he went into France; and, dying there, was buried in the church of the English nuns at Roan, in Normandy, where there is a monument to his memory. His third son, ROGER STRICKLAND, was page to the Prince of Condé, when he went from France to be elected King of Poland; and his fourth son, THOMAS STRICKLAND, was many years Bishop of Namur, where he made large additions to the cathedral church, built an episcopal palace, founded and endowed a seminary, and commenced an elegant country-house about three miles from that city, but died before it was finished. He was ambassador to England from the Emperor Charles VI.; and died in 1743. This mansion stands on a fine terrace, has a thick grove of forest trees behind it, and the grounds around it are thickly interspersed with aged trees of great growth. The whole edifice has a gray venerable appearance, especially the tower at its south-east corner, which is finished with two turrets and embattlements: one of the turrets is over the great entrance, has a guard-room capable of containing ten or a dozen men, and is embrasured: the winding staircase over the other entrance also terminates in a turret. One of the apartments of this house contains the royal arms on stucco; which gave rise to a vulgar opinion that Sizergh once belonged to the Crown; and that these arms were put up by Catharine Parr; but this notion is altogether

irreconcilable

irreconcilable to the history both of the Stricklands, and of Queen Catharine. Here are several excellent portraits, especially one of Sir Robert Strickland, Knight, who was an active and zealous defender of the cause of Charles I. The tapestry and carvings are also exceedingly curious.

NATLAND has a modern chapel, built on the site of an ancient one, about 1735. Half a mile north of it is WATER-CROOK, a Roman station, about 140 yards square, defended by a bend of the river Kent, shaped like a horse-shoe, and containing about eight acres. "I once imagined," says Camden, "it was the Roman station Concangios; but time has better informed me." The Concangium of the Notitia was governed by the prefect of a company of sentinels, or watchmen, who, with the garrisons in the following stations, were under the direction of the Duke of Britain;—Ebora cum, Præsidium, Dunum, Morbium, Arbeia, Dictis, Congangium, Lavatris, Verteris, Brabonicum, Maglove, Magis, Longovicum, Derventio, the nineteen stations on the line of the Wall, Bremetenracum, Olenacum, and Virosidium. Richard tells us, that the Concangii were driven from their ancient territory in Britain by the Romans, and afterwards occupied the district on the north side of the river Lenus, now comprised in the county of Clare, in Ireland: they are called Cangani in Richard's map, and we conceive were the same as the Cangiani who inhabited the country north of the Ordovices, and opposite the Isle of Anglesea; but their chief city being Segontium *, and this part of the island not being subject to the Duke of Britain, we apprehend, that the Congangium of the Notitia was a station in the north of Yorkshire, perhaps at Greta Bridge, where Roman ruins have been discovered, and after which Lavatræ and Verteræ follow in their natural and acknowledged order. These authorities and observations may serve at least to shew on what slender grounds Mr. Horsley persisted in placing Congangium here. We do not, however, pretend to have discovered the ancient name of Water Crook, though we are strongly of

* See lib. I. c. 3. § 25, and c. 8. § 9 and 12.

of opinion that the tenth Antonine iter commenced in Cumberland, and passed by Ambleside, through this station, to Manchester; and from thence to Mediolanum, near Drayton, in Shropshire.

Mr. Machel, on a personal survey, says, that there have been dug up here fragments of urns, bricks, and cement; and an hypocaust, or bath, which he calls "an oven, was found underground, being built with bricks, or tiles on the inside, fixed one into another, run over with cement half a foot thick; and the bottom paved with bricks one foot broad, and three inches thick." In these ruins, too, was a floor sixteen inches deep, of three courses, the lowest course being a cement of lime and sand, with some pounded brick about nine inches deep; then a course of gravel and pebbles, about four inches; and, lastly, a course of lime plentifully filled with pounded brick. Also reservoirs for water of the same cement, and a semicircular course of vacuities like ovens, divided by thin bricks. The area of the station had remains of many buildings upon it; and Horsley found appearances of a town between its walls and the river. He also takes notice of several coins; a camp; urns found in the river bank; an altar with a festoon, having three clusters of grapes on the face of each side, which made him think it belonged to Bacchus: another altar with an illegible inscription; a vessel, (No. XI.) of doubtful use, but supposed to be of the urn kind; a broken statue of Bacchus, or Silenus; a large brass Faustina; an intaglio of Mercury in a gold ring; another triple-headed, and a third incurious. He was informed of a large brass urn, found with bones in it. The following inscription was built up in the end of a barn, and had part of its left side broken off.

P. AEL. P. F. SERG. BASS
QD. LEGT. XX. VV. VIX. AN.
T. PRIVATVS LIBB. T HERC
M. LEG. VI. VIC. FC C. SIC
SE PVLC. ALIVM MORT
ERIT. INFER. F. D. D. NN.
INS AI....SVI . . . . . .

Publius

Publius Aelius Publii filius Sergia [tribu] Bassus quæstor designatus Legionis vicessimæ valentis victricis vixit annos . . . . et Publius Prrivatus liberti, & Hero . . . . miles Legionis sextæ victricis faciendum curarunt. Si quis [in hoc] sepulchrum alium [mortuum intul] erit inferet fisco dominorum nostrorum. . . . . .

This is Mr. Horsley's reading. He knew not what to make of the Q. D. in the second line, unless quæstor designatus. "The monument, I think, has been erected by the care and order of two freedmen of Publius Bassus, and by a soldier of the sixth legion." The latter part, perhaps, contained a penalty against any, who should presume to deposit another dead body in this sepulchre. Mr. Ward reads the end of the first line, and beginning of the second, *Bassus præfectus equitum designatus*, and the last word in line third, *hæredes*. Gale reads it Sergio Basso decurioni legionis, et privatus libertu et herm. miles emeritus, &c. si quis sepulchro, and in the last line only two or three strokes as the sum.

The corners of the walls were obtuse; in front of the entrance into the fort is a tumulus; and coins, earthen vessels, and other tokens of a Roman garrison having been long stationed here, are often found in the banks of the river.

Between Nether Bridge and Water-crook, on the east side of the river, is a place called *Watchfield*, very suitable for the purpose; and on the top of a green hill, called *Helm*, a mile and a half from the station, are remains of a square fort, called *Castlesteads*, sixty feet by one hundred and twenty, having two ditches on the south, three on the north, and the other sides defended by precipices. This was probably an exploratory camp to Watercrook; it is in sight of the beacon on Wharton-crag, which communicates with Lancaster. At the bottom of Helm is a large spring. *

On Hay-fell is another exploratory camp, called CONEY-BEDS, i. e.

* Stuk. II. 41, 42. West's Guide to the Lakes, 182.

i. e. *rabbit-burrows*, nearly on the summit of a hill overlooking the valley of Kendal. Its vallum and foss are very perfect, enclosing a bell-shaped area, the upper end of which is 128 feet long, its sides 208, and its southern end, which is semicircular, 224 feet in diameter. Near the centre of this area are two interior intrenchments having a sort of bending street between them: each of them have their southern side semicircular. The lesser adjoins the east vallum; is forty-two feet on the north, seventy on the east and west sides, and seventy across the south. The other sixty-four feet on the east and west, and eighty on the north and south, exclusive of the semicircle: both of them are unequal with pits; all of which, (excepting the central one in each, which is round,) are of irregular shape, and covered with ferns: the remaining part of the great area is smooth. This encampment overlooks the fort on Helm, and "commands a panorama view," of several hills in Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire; has a full view of the estuary of Kent; and even extends, in clear weather, to the mountains above Beaumaris, in Wales. * This was probably a camp formed about the latter part of the Roman empire, when the Greek fashion of making them circular camps, or adapting them to the nature of the ground to be defended, began to be in use.

OLD and NEW HUTTON have each of them a chapel, the former built about 1626, rebuilt in 1699; the latter built in 1739. The free shool of Old Hutton has a library of about 400 volumes, established in 1757, by Dr. Bray and his associates.

DOCKER was given by the second William de Lancaster to the Hospital of St. Leonard's, York, and at the Dissolution granted to the Ducketts of Grayrigg. LAMBRIGG, excepting its park, was granted by Thomas de Chenage to Gilbert de Bronolmsheade, in 11 Edward III. and before that time had belonged to Lambert de Bussey. An heiress of the Burnesheads carried it to the Bellinghams, whose heiress married Anthony Duckett, Esq. of Grayrigg. Lambrigg Park-house has nothing left but strong and extensive

* Westm. Advert. V. II. No 15.

tensive foundations. Its park is mostly covered with heath, and has been girt with a strong high wall, parts of which are still remaining.

GRAYRIGG was granted by the second William de Lancaster, with his daughter Agnes, to Alexander Windsore, whose descendant Margery, in the reign of Richard II. married John Duckett, Esq. of Fillingham, Lincolnshire. His descendants continued here for twelve generations "with this peculiar felicity, that none of the issue male, possessors of the family estate, was ever in ward, every ancestor living until his heir was above twenty-one." Anthony Duckett, Esq. the last of this family, about 1690, sold all his property here, and at Docker and Lambrigg to Sir John Lowther, who, in 1695, enfranchised the tenants of these manors, excepting a few of them who were unable to purchase. *Grayrigg-hall* was embattled, and a place of considerable strength and size, as its ruins shew: its lead and timber were employed in building Lowther-hall. It stands in a mountainous country abounding with fine oak. Here is a chapel rebuilt in 1705; and a Quaker meeting-house with a small endowment.

WHITFELL is 500 yards above the level of the sea, and has an ancient beacon upon it: it gives name to an extensive manor, and a township, in which the ancestors of the learned *Dr. John Pearson*, Bishop of Chester, and author of the Exposition on the Creed, Vindiciæ Ignatii, &c. resided. He was born at Snoring, in Norfolk, in 1612, and died in 1686.

About 100 yards south of Borrowbridge, in Borrowdale, and near the confluence of the Burrow with the Lune, is a Roman burgh, or fortified camp, at present called *Castlekows*: it unquestionably gives name to the stream that washes it, and which, in ancient records, is written *Burough Beke*. This encampment is 135 yards long, and 104 yards broad; has been surrounded with a wall of stone and mortar, at least nine feet thick, and defended on every side by a descent. On the north it has a fosse, with a vallum of earth on its south side, which is on a common: the other sides are in inclosed ground, and have

been ploughed to the walls. Its area is level. It occupies a strong position in the pass through the mountains between the baronies of Kendal and Westmorland; and stands on a little plain, from which high steep mountains, with green sides, rise in every direction. Orton Scar, a place favourable for a signal post, is seen from it through the opening up the Lune, between Jeffery's Mount and Langdale Fells. Ashlars, with tesselated faces, such as usually abound near Roman stations, are found among these ruins; and there is an account in the neighbourhood, that a "number of small pieces of stamped leather were formerly found here." * These were probably used as a sort of money about the time of the fall of the Roman empire, for the Notitia Imperii, written about the reign of Arcadius and Honorius, mentions coins of leather.

At SELSIDE and WHITWELL are halls and demesnes of the family of Thornburgh, who came from Thornburgh, in Yorkshire, removed to Hampsfell, in Lancashire, and were settled in Westmorland in 1283. By an account book of the widow of Sir William Thornburgh of Hampsfield, Knight, it appears that wool, in her time, sold for the great price of ten shillings a stone, and "Anno Domini 1579, the holle yeare waigs of dame Thomasine Thornburgh of all her servants at Selsat" amounted to 14l. 10s. viz.: 10l. 1s. 4d. to nine men servants, and 4l. 8s. 8d. to "the eight maydes." Francis Thornburgh, Esq. of Selside married Frances, daughter of George Waite, of Leybourne, near Middleham in Yorkshire, and his grandson Francis Thornburgh, of Layburne and Selside, died in 1774, without issue.

SKELSMERESERGH belonged, by grant of the third William de Lancaster, to the Leyburnes of Cunswick, who had free warren granted in it in 1302. When they suffered by popery under Elizabeth, they sold this manor to the Bellinghams, of Levins, and Brathwaites of Burneshead, who enfranchised the tenants; but the hall and demesne continued with them till 1715, when they were forfeited, and sold, first to Thomas Crowle, Esq. and

* West. Adv. Vol. II. No. 78.

afterwards

afterwards to the Wilsons, of Dallam Tower, to whom they at present belong. Here is a chapel. PATTON belonged to the De Pattons till the time of Edward III.; after that to the Thornburghs, of Selside.

BURNESHEAD, called Bronolmshead, 1283, and Burnolsheved, 1333, was the property of Gilbert de Brundesheved, who was sheriff of Westmorland for Isabella de Veteripont, in 1290: his heiress, Margaret, married Richard de Bellingham, whose family came from Bellingham Castle in Northumberland; and whose descendant, Robert, in the reign of Henry VIII. sold it to Sir Thomas Clifford, after whose death it was purchased by Robert Brathwaite, Esq. of Ambleside; whose descendant, Richard, about 1750, sold it to Thomas Shepherd, Esq. and he to divers persons. The manor was purchased by the late Sir James Lowther; and the hall by Christopher Wilson, Esq. of Bardsea, in Furness, who settled it upon his daughter, Sarah, wife of John Gale, Esq. of Whitehaven. In 1692 this hall consisted of "a court, with a lodge and battlements, through which was the ascent into the hall. Before the court was a large pond on each side of the passage to the gate; and on each side a little island, with a tree planted in it: and in the windows of the gallery and dining-room were the Brathwaites' arms, with impalings of the several families to which they were related."

STRICKLAND ROGER and STRICKLAND KETEL are in the chapelry of Burneshead. Dr. Burn relates a most arbitrary proceeding of the court of ward and liveries in the reign of Charles II. in which it was attempted, in spite of several verdicts of a jury, to decree that certain lands in Strickland Ketel were held in capite of the king, which had been immemorially held in soccage of the marquis fee. In the former place is *Godmond-Hall*, which derives its name from the Godmond family, who resided at it. It consists of an ancient tower and a modern addition. The walls of the tower are six feet thick: its windows small, and crossed with strong iron bars: the lowest floor is arched over;

and the next above it laid with massy planks of oak, grooved into each other to prevent assaults from above.

LONG-SLEDDALE passed from the Thornburghs of Selside to the Levins estate, in which it is included. In this dale is Ubery-hall, an ancient tower with massive walls: the chapel was made parochial in 1712. It is watered by the *Sprit*, a strong brook, on each side of which are narrow meadows, and irregular fields, scattered with tufts of wood and cottages; and above the cultivated grounds the sides of the hills are clothed to their tops with coppices and brushwood. Towards its head the dale grows more narrow, rocky, and abrupt; and the broken sides of the mountains, in rainy weather are on every side white, with streams pouring from precipice to precipice in long lines of foam. One of the most remarkable of these cataracts is called GILLFORTH SPOUT, which falls above one hundred yards in an unbroken sheet. When an eddying wind from the lower part of the valley catches the water in its fall, it forces it upwards in a sort of light vapourous column, which travellers often mistake for smoke. Near the source of the Sprit, in the road towards Hawswater, is Wrangdale-head, famous for its large and excellent quarries of the finest blue slates, which are conveyed on the backs of ponies, till the roads are accessible to carts.

KENTMERE has its name from a small *mere*, or *lake*, in the middle of the valley, which is fed by the river *Kent*. We have before noticed that it was given in marriage with Ladarine, fourth sister of the last Peter de Brus, to John de Bella-aqua, whose daughter, Sybille, had Kentmere in marriage with Miles de Stapleton, whose descendant, Gilbert Stapleton, sold it in 1626, and it now belongs to the Tenwicks, of Burrow-hall, Lancashire. It was originally divided into sixty tenements, for the sustentation of as many soldiers; and for the preservation of certain ancient customs and privileges, it is still distinguished into quarters, each containing fifteen tenements.

Twelve generations of the Gilpin family are known to have flourished

flourished at KENTMERE-HALL. They were never lords of the manor; but had a considerable estate here. Richard, the first-mentioned, lived about the time of Edward I. and is supposed to have had his estate conferred on him by a baron of Kendal, for his extraordinary services both in war and peace. He is said to have greatly signalized himself by killing an enormous wild boar; in memory whereof the arms of his family were—Or, a boar passant sable, armed gules.

BERNARD GILPIN, fourth son of Edwin Gilpin, Esq. the sixth in descent from Richard, was born in 1517, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and was one of the first scholars upon the foundation of Christ Church in that University. Bishop Tunstal, his mother's uncle, made him rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham; and he became a preacher of so great celebrity, as to be styled "*The Apostle of the North*," Bishop Bonner, in Queen Mary's reign, gave orders for his being arrested and sent to London; but meeting with a misfortune in his journey, which fractured his leg, he was delayed till the Queen's death released him. Queen Elizabeth offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he refused. He died in 1583. His life was written by his contemporary, Dr. Carlton, Bishop of Chichester; and since by a descendant of his family, the late William Gilpin, M. A. prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of Boldre, in the New Forest. Their direct male line ended in a daughter; and their estate was sold to Sir Christopher Philipson, of Crooke; but a branch of the family still remains here. Kentmere-hall is an ancient tower-like edifice, under a mountain browed with mighty craggs. Near it is the chapel, to which Dr. HENRY AIRAY, a native of this valley, made a bequest for a monthly sermon. This divine was born in 1560, became fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; and, in 1606, vice-chancellor there. He wrote certain theological works, which are rigidly Calvinistic; and died in 1616. Clarke, in his Survey of the Lakes, has a long traditionary account of a barbarian of the name of Herd, but vulgarly called the *Cork-lad of Kentmere*. His mother is reported to have been an ejected

nun of Furness, with whom he begged through the neighbouring country, and drew to a hovel in Troutbeck-park; which being granted by the crown, the Cork-lad refused the grantee possession, and was therefore summoned to London, where, by facetious expressions and feats of strength before the king, he obtained a grant of his cottage, a paddock behind it, and liberty of turbary and wood in Troutbeck-park. When Kentmere-hall was building, he lifted the chimney-beam of the kitchen into its place, six feet from the earth, which still remains, and is thirty feet long, and thirteen inches by twelve and a half thick. At the age of forty-two years he killed himself with the Herculean employment of tearing up trees by their roots.

STAVELEY had a grant obtained by William de Thweng and William de Roos, in 1328, of a weekly market on Fridays; and a yearly fair on the eve, day, and morrow, of St. Luke, which are now inconsiderable. Its chapel has a handsome steeple. Over its school-house door is this inscription: "To make more useful the gift of 20l. a year by George Jopson, this school was begun and finished in 1755. Risu Apollo." Above the village is a cotton-mill on the Kent. West of Staveley is INGS in HUGILL, to the chapel of which Robert Bateman, Esq. a rich Leghorn merchant, gave twelve pounds a year, and 1000l. more to be applied in purchasing an estate, and building eight cottages in the chapelry for the use of its poor.

PETER COLLINSON, and his brother, James, were great grandsons of Peter Collinson, who died on his own paternal estate at Hugill-Hall, or Height of Hugill: they were in business together in London. Peter shewed an early inclination to the study of Natural History, which he pursued with great avidity through his whole life. He was elected F. R. S. December 12, 1728. Among his friends may be enumerated Sir Hans Sloane, Sir C. Wager, Cadwaller Colden, Esq. Dr. Franklin, Derham, Woodward, &c. Franklin communicated his first Essays on Electricity to him, in a Series of Letters, which have been often reprinted. He published thirteen papers in the Gentleman's Magazine, chiefly on subjects

subjects in natural history. In procuring various plants and seeds from all parts of the world, but especially from America, he employed uncommon industry. Linnæus, while in England, formed an intimacy with him, and named an American plant of the diandria class after him. He was a member of the Antiquarian Society from its institution, a contributor to its transactions, and published a memoir of the life of Dr. Stukely. While on a visit to Lord Petre, in Essex, he was seized with a total suppression of urine, of which he died, August 11, 1761, aged seventy-five. He made large collections of rare plants.

CROOK-HALL was anciently called *Thwatterden-Hall*; and, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, became the seat of a younger branch of the Philipsons of Calgarth. ROBERT PHILIPSON, son of Christopher, was born here; and, for his military atchievements in the reign of Charles I. obtained the nick-name of *Robin the Devil*. Sir Christopher, grandson of the above Christopher, was a knight for Westmorland in 1681: his three coheiresses sold the estate to Major Pigeon, a natural son of Charles II. whose daughter married Ralph Day, Esq. Here is a chapel, and a Quaker's meeting-house. WINSTER gives name to the river that runs past it: it belonged to the Philipsons of Crook; and has a chapel.

CUNSWICK-HALL, in the chapelry of Underbarrow, was the seat of the Leyburnes, who were in Parliament for this county in 1305, 1314, 1404, 1410, 1422, and 1541. They removed a short time to Witherslack-hall in the time of Charles II. but returned here again; and, being engaged in the rebellion in 1715, forfeited their estate, which was sold to Thomas Crowle, Esq. after the death of whose son, George, it was sold to the late Sir James Lowther.

WINANDERMERE is mentioned under the name Wonwaldremere, in the Melross Chronicle, as the place where Ethred slew Elf and Edwin, sons of Elfwald, in 791. It gives name to a parish which was anciently a chapelry under Kendal. Its church stands in the village of Bulness, is dedicated to St. Martin, and is a rectory. It is a large edifice, supported by two rows of pil-

lars, rather meanly furnished, but rough-cast and clean; and, like most of the churches and chapels in this part of the county, has texts of Scripture painted on its walls. Its organ was destroyed in the civil wars in the time of Charles I. It contains tombs and epitaphs of the Philipsons of Calgarth, and other eminent families in the neighbourhood; and its chancel window belonged to Furness Abbey; and, after the Dissolution, was purchased by the parishioners of Winandermere, and placed here. It consists of seven compartments. The third, fourth, and fifth, contain the Crucifixion, the Virgin on the right, and St. John the Evangelist on the left side of the Cross. Angels are receiving the blood. Below the Cross is a group of monks and their abbot, with labels from their mouths containing their names, which are all effaced except those of two of the monks, William Hartley and Thomas Housen. In the second compartment is St. George and the Dragon: the sixth represents St. Catharine with her sword and wheel; and the seventh two mitred abbots, and below them two monks in vestments. Above the fourth are the arms of England and France quarterly, bound with the garter and motto, finely painted, and supposed to belong to the time of Edward III. The other parts are taken up with pieces of tracery, with the arms of Lancaster, Urswick, Harrington, Fleming, Kirkby, Preston, Middleton, and Millum.* All the figures are as large as life, and the colouring very fine; and, by the hands, feet, and other remaining parts, the whole, when perfect, seems to have been a piece of singular beauty; but it is miserably shattered and mutilated.† The Carriers' arms, in one of the north windows, are said to have been put up in memory of a person of that employment, having contributed the lead which covered the the present structure, when it was first erected.‡

Bulness enjoys the advantage of a grammar-school, founded and built by a contribution of the inhabitants of the townships of Undermilbeck and Applethwaite, about 1637, and is not only seated

* See West's Furness Abbey, p. 95. and Burn, 178.

† Hutch. Excur. p. 192. ‡ Clarke's Surv. p. 141.

seated in a most beautiful spot, but its houses are neat, and well adapted to the surrounding scenery. The rectory fronts the lake, along the border of which the glebe land extends about half a mile. From the terrace of the inn the lake and its islands have a charming effect. This place, says Gilpin, "is the capital port-town of the lake, if we may adopt a dignified style, which the grandeur of the scene suggests. It is the great mart for fish and charcoal; both which commodities are largely imported here, and carried by land into the country. Its harbour is crouded with vessels of various kinds; some of which are used merely as pleasure-boats in navigating the lake."*

Below Bulness the landscape is enlivened with Mrs. Taylor's house at *Bellfield;* and with *Pinkey-house,* the seat of Mr. Pringle, an opulent Madeira merchant, one of whose ancestors distinguished himself at the battle of Pinkey-house, near Musselburgh, in Scotland: but Mr. Bolton's house at *Storrs* is the most elegant and conspicuous ornament of this part of the lake. It stands on a beautiful promontory called Storrs-point, is slightly raised from the level of the lake, a turretted edifice, and embellished with fertile meadows, fine trees, and pleasure-grounds, judiciously adapted to the situation. It was partly built by the late Sir John Legard, Bart.; but principally by Mr. Bolton.

APPLETHWAITE is a long straggling hamlet, the houses of which, as in most of the vallies in Westmorland, are detached from each other for the convenience of their respective farms. An ancient chapel on *St. Catharine's-brow,* now converted into a dwelling-house, still shews its original use by its eastern window, which is walled up. The following epitaph is on a monument in Kendal church, and was written by Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff.

"In memory of SIR JOHN WILSON, Knt.
one of his Majesty's justices of the Court of Common Pleas,
born at Howe in Applethwaite, 6th of August, 1741;
died at Kendal 18th of October, 1793.

* Obs. on Pict. Beauty, Vol. I. p. 143.

He did not owe his promotion to the weight of great connection,
which he never courted; nor to the influence of political
parties, which he never joined, but to his professional merit
and the unsolicited patronage of the Lord Chancellor Thurlow,
who, in recommending to his Majesty so profound a lawyer,
and so good a man,
realized the hopes and expectations of the whole bar,
gratified the general wishes of the country,
and did honour to his own discernment and integrity."

CALGARTH was anciently written Calfgarth. Henry VI. in 1447, granted the office of keeper of the park of Calgarth to Walter Styrkland, Esq. and a like grant was made to his son, Sir Thomas Styrkland, Knt. The family of *Philipson*, said to have been descended from *Philip*, a younger son of *de Thirlwall*, in Northumberland, appears to have been seated at Holling-hall, four miles from Kendal, on the left of the road leading towards the Ferry at Winandermere, from the time of Henry IV. till about 1539, when their heir, Christopher Philipson, Esq. settled here. Miles, his fifth son, was the ancestor of the families at Thwatterden and Crook; and the direct line continued here till it ended in four coheiresses, who, in the beginning of last century, sold it. After this it was left to Thomas Penny, of Pennybridge, Esq.; and, after his death, to the male heirs of Miles Sandys, of Graythwaite, Esq. and is, at present, by purchase, the property of Dr. Watson, the very learned and venerable Bishop of Llandaff, who has added greatly to the natural beauties of the estate, by adorning it with an elegant mansion, by a judicious management of his woods and young plantations, and by improved modes of agriculture.

OLD CALGARTH-HALL, the mansion-house of the Philipsons, stands about fourscore yards from the margin of Winandermere. It is at present occupied by a farmer; but a considerable part of it is in ruins; and its "half-demolished walls" are overhung with ivy. Its style of building is such as prevailed in these parts in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and bears some resemblance

resemblance to Levins and Sizergh. Some of its rooms have remains of their former elegance in stucco ceilings, curious carvings, and the armorial bearings of the Philipsons and of the families with whom they were allied. Among the ghosts which haunted these melancholy walls was one which had the custody of two scalls, which, according to vulgar credulity, could be neither so broken in pieces, or carried to any place, but their guardian would be able to reunite them, or reconvey them to their dormitory on one of the window sills. They were objects of such great curiosity, as to be visited by every nymph and swain of taste in the neighbouring villages. Persons who attempt to assign a rational cause for their being here, say they belonged to a celebrated doctress, who lived in this house, and who had two skeletons, for the usual purposes of her profession: the scalls happened to meet with better preservation than the rest of the bones, and the credulity of the neighbourhood soon fastened this singular notice upon them: the spell that bound them has, however, been broken, and their airy guardian has consigned them to the care of persons who have conveyed them hence.*

TROUTBECK is a dale which receives its name from the beck, or brook, which runs through it. It has a chapel under Winandermere, consecrated in 1562; and near it a school. Its ancient park was disparked, and divided among the tenants of the manor; but Charles I. granted a new one to Huddlestone Philipson, Esq. of Crooke-hall, for his services in the civil wars. This grant was confirmed by Charles II. *Gallow How*, in this township, was probably a place of execution in the time of the early barons of Kendal. At *Spying-How* there was a large heap of stones called *The Raise*, which was converted into fences, and contained a kistvaen full of men's bones.

RAYRIGG-HALL stands on the margin of Winandermere, a short distance above Bulness. It is the seat of the Rev. Fletcher Fleming, and is said to resemble Ferney, the seat of Voltaire, on the lake of Geneva.

AMBLE-

* See West's Guide, 5th Edit. p. 66: also Clarke's Survey, p. 146.

AMBLESIDE, in the boundary roll of Rydal, made about the year 1273, is called *Amelsate*, when it had a park; in succeeding records it is spelled *Hamelside*, *Amylside*, and *Amelside*; its present name is an innovation since the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is a small town, in a most beautiful and romantic situation; and is much resorted to in the summer season by tourists to the lakes, on account of the excellence of its accommodations. It has a weekly market on Wednesdays; and annual fairs for horned cattle and sheep on Whit-Wednesday, and October 29, granted, in 1650, and confirmed July 25, 1688. Its *Chapel* was endowed by the inhabitants, and made parochial in 1675. It stands within the precincts of the parish of Grasmere, in which a part of this town is comprised, and which is divided from Winandermere parish by Stockgill. This chapel was a very mean edifice, unceiled, and rudely painted with texts of Scripture, but was pulled down in 1812, and has been handsomely rebuilt in the Gothic style. The *School-House* has this inscription over its door:

Johannes Kelsick, nuper de Ambleside, generosus hanc liberam scholam fundavit. A°. D°. 1723, ætatis suæ 24.

In this town is an ancient mansion which belonged to a principal family of this county, called *Brathwaite*, who bore the same arms as the Brathwaites in Yorkshire, viz. "Or, a horn sable, with a banderick of the same;" and from whom the Brathwaites of Warcop and Burneshead were descended. A suit in Chancery, respecting a will made by one of this family, occasioned the Statue of Frauds and Perjuries, enacted in 29 Charles II. Thomas Brathwaite, who lived in Queen Elizabeth's time, made a collection of ancient coins, which was increased by his brother, Gawen, whose son, Thomas, made a further addition; and, in 1674, gave the whole, amounting to six of gold, sixty-six of silver, and 250 of brass, mostly of Roman emperors, to the University of Oxford.

BURRANS-

BURRANS-RING, at the head of Winandermere, is the name of a plot of ground, part of which is subject to be overflowed by the risings of the lake. It is divided into several small inclosures, and derives its name from a Roman station, the site of the walls of which are still visible, though ploughed over; the ditches also were visible a few years since; and that on the west side is still so. The area within the walls is a little higher than the ground around it: and its soil mixed with pieces of brick, mortar, and shards of Roman pottery: all the remains of buildings, mentioned by Camden and succeeding writers, have been removed, probably for the sake of beating the hewn freestones into sand, as no quarries of that kind of rock are met with within ten miles of this place. The Roman altars and inscribed tablets that might have been here, being generally made of that kind of stone, probably met with a similar end. One field by the road side between Ambleside and the station, is, in particular, called the *Burrans-Ring*, and seems to have been the cemetery of the station, urns, filled with bones and ashes, and other tokens of sepulture, having been found in it. Most of the coins in the Brathwaite cabinet were found here; and, not long ago, an urn was discovered at the head of a quarry under Gilbert Scar, which contained silver coins of Antoninus Pius, Gordian, and other emperors. Some of these coins, and one of the sepulchral urns, are in Hutton's Museum, Keswick; where also is an iron sword, forty inches long, inclusive of the handle, fourteen inches. Crosthwaite's Museum, in Keswick, contains a small brass eagle found here. In the walls of the adjoining enclosures there is still abundance of light porous limestone, some of it squared, but generally in rough masses, brought, according to the Roman custom, to be burned at the place where it might be wanted. Pieces of the cement, too, such as was used in baths, some mixed with brick, but chiefly with gravel from the adjoining rivers, remain in these walls. The paved road from the station is still in many places visible towards Ambleside, where it branched off, one way to Keswick, by Grasmere; the other into Patterdale, by Kirkstone;

from

from which place, towards Hartsop-hall, it is eleven feet wide, and in many places very apparent. The way over High-street was probably connected with that into Patterdale. Roads also went from this station to Kendal and Ravenglass. An urn, "containing ashes, and other Roman remains,"* was found in forming the turnpike-road through Rydal.

This fortress stands in a very defensible and a very beautiful situation: the river Rothay runs near its west side, and the lake defends it on the south. The vestiges of a large town around it indeed seem to point it out as a favourite spot in the Roman era, when its rich variety of scenery was probably as much admired as it has been in latter times: the lake, too, seems to have been honoured with something like a Roman villa; for when Mr. English, in 1774, rebuilt Holm-house on Curwen's Island, "in cutting a large drain on the west part of the building to take away the wash from different parts of it, into the lake, were found several pieces of lead and old iron, and a great number of old bricks. About six feet deep they dug through several old drains: and a hearth was found in a perfect state. They found at the same time several pieces of old armour. In levelling the ground on the north of the building, they dug through a *beautiful pavement*, curiously paved with pebbles of a small kind. They also dug through several curious gravel-walks."†

Camden describes this station in the following manner: "At the upper point of Winandermere lies the carcase, as it were, of an ancient city, with great ruins of walls still remaining scattered about. It was of an oblong form, defended by a fosse and vallum, in length 132 ells, and in breadth 80. The British bricks, the mortar mixed with fragments of bricks, the small urns, glass vessels, Roman coins frequently found, round stones like millstones, (of which piled on one another pillars were formerly made,) and the paved roads leading to it, plainly bespeak a Roman work. Its ancient name indeed is lost, unless, as it is at present called, *Ambleside*, any one should suppose it the AMBOGLANA of the Notitia."

* West's Guide, p. 77. † Burn, p. 625.

Notitia." Messrs. Ward and Horsley contend for its being DICTIS, the station of the Præfectus Numeri Nerviorum Dictensium, mentioned by the Notitia: but if it could be proved that the tenth iter of Antoninus commenced at Old Carlisle, or at some of the stations in the north of Cumberland, there would be double propriety in placing GA-LACUM, the fourth station of that route, at the head of Winandermere.

SCANDALE is mentioned in the old boundary-roll of Rydal, and is the name of a valley which lies between Ambleside and Scandale-fell, which is near Kirkstone. From the mills in Ambleside to the High-groves, its brook, called Stockgill, runs over a precipitous channel, and affords a great variety of excellent materials for the landscape painter, and is well worthy of the attention of travellers.

GRASMERE was anciently written *Gresmere* and *Grismere*, a name derived from the *Grise*, or wild swine, which formerly abounded in these parts. This lake gives name to a parish, once like Winandermere, a chapelry under Kendal, but now a rectory, the advowson of which was sold by the crown, in 38 Henry VIII. to Alan Bellingham,* who, in 16 Elizabeth, sold it for 100l. to the Flemings, of Rydal, who have a burial-place and tombs in the church.

RYDAL, i. e. *the rye valley*, was granted, about 1280, by Margaret, widow of Robert de Ros, of Werk Castle, to Roger de Lancaster, from whom it passed to the Lancasters of Howgill, one of whose coheiresses had it in marriage with Sir Thomas le Fleming, of Coningston, Knt. Rydal *Old-Hall* stood in the Low-park, on the south side of the road to Kendal, and at present exhibits only ruinous walls, fish-ponds, and other marks of its ancient consequence. The present mansion-house, called *Rydal-Hall*, stands on the north side of the road, is a large old fashioned building, and commands a fine view of Winandermere. Behind it rises Rydal head, a craggy mountain, 1020 yards above the level of the sea. The adjoining park is interspersed

* Jones's Index, Vol. II.

spersed with abundance of old oaks; and several rocky protuberances in the lawn are covered with fine elms, and other forest trees. The cascades of the Gill, a rivulet, which runs through the lawn, are, in the opinion of Gilpin, and other tourists, unparalleled in their kind. Rydal-water was anciently called *Rowthmere*.

The Fleming family derives its descent from Sir Michael le Fleming, who being related to Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, was sent to assist the Conqueror, his brother-in-law. Sir Michael, a few years afterwards, was sent into Cumberland against the Scots, and had his services rewarded with the manors of Aldingham and Gleston in Lancashire; and William de Meschiens granted him Beckermet Castle, (vulgarly at that time called Caernarvon Castle,) with several contiguous manors in Copeland, in Cumberland. He left Aldingham Castle and his Lancashire estates to his eldest son, William, from whose descendants they passed to Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, &c. and father of Lady Jane Grey.

The present family proceeded from Sir Richard, second son of Sir Michael, who had Beckermet, and whose grandson Richard, by marriage of Elizabeth Urswick, became possessed of Coningstone Hall, where he resided and suffered Beckermet to go to decay. His descendant Sir Thomas, who was the eleventh in descent from Sir Michael, obtained Rydal by marriage of Isabel, a coheir of Sir John de Lancaster, of Howgill Castle. His son John omitted the particle in the name. Daniel, the 19th in descent, made a collection of historical materials respecting his family, and the counties of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire; and was created, a baronet October 4, 1705. His son, William, succeeded him in the title and estate; but, dying without male heirs, they devolved upon his brother George, D. D. and Bishop of Carlisle, who had several children, but died without surviving male issue, when William Fleming, son of Michael, sixth son of Sir Daniel, the first baronet, succeeded; and, "in veneration for antiquity," baptized his son by the name of Michael-le, who inherited

rited after his father, and married Diana, only child of Thomas Howard, late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, by whom he had one daughter, Anne-Frederica-Elizabeth-le, who married her cousin, Daniel Fleming, Esq. son of Daniel son of Richard, the eleventh son of Sir Daniel, the first baronet, and who succeeded Sir Michael-le in the estate and title.

DUN-MEL-WRAYS is, as its name imports, a heap of stones between two mountains. It stands on the road side in the middle of the pass between Westmorland and Cumberland, and is 252 yards above the level of the sea. Some suppose it to have been erected in memory of a battle between King Edmund, and Dunmail, king of Cumberland, in 946. Matthew of Westminster says that Edmund at that time wasted Cumbria, and having put out the eyes of the two sons of Dunmail, gave that province to Malcolm, king of Scotland.* It was perhaps raised as a mark of the boundary of Dunmail's kingdom. There are smaller heaps of stones on the south-side of Raisbeck; and where the road turns off from Keswick to the village of Grasmere, is an ancient monument, consisting of several large stones, in a circular form, but many of them displaced to make room for the roads.

HEVERSHAM, called in Domesday *Euresham*, is a large parish, the church of which, as also those of Betham, Burton, and Kirkby Lonsdale, was given by Ivo de Talebois, to the Abbey of St. Mary's, York. Queen Mary gave its advowson to Trinity College, Cambridge. It was burnt down in 1601, when the monuments in it were destroyed; but since that time tombs, bearing inscriptions, have been erected in it by the Bellinghams of Levins; the Wilsons of Dallam Tower; one to the mother of Ephraim Chambers the celebrated author of the Cyclopædia; and one to the Reverend Thomas Watson, a very learned and celebrated schoolmaster of this place—"annos prope quinquaginta ludimagister haud inutilis," who died November 22, 1753, aged 81. *Heversham school* was founded by Edward Wilson of Nether Levins, ancestor of the family at Dallam Tower, in 1613.

* P. 366. Ed. M. Park. Lond. 1570

1613. Besides a liberal salary to its master, it has two exhibitions of fifty pounds a year each, one to Trinity College, Cambridge, and one to Queen's, Oxford, independent of its privileges in the exhibitions of Lady Hastings. The late Bishop Farns, the present Bishop of Llandaff, and several other eminent characters, were educated here under Mr. Watson. The manor of Heversham, with Hencaster and Levins, belonged to Earl Tosti at the time of the Conquest, when they were given to Roger of Poicton. It afterwards successively belonged to the De Lancasters of Kendal, the Windsores, the Ducketts, and St. Mary's, York; and, after the dissolution, was sold to various persons.

MILTHORPE is the only town in Westmorland which is visited by the tide, which flows to it from the estuary of the Kent, up the river Betha, over which a beautiful bridge of one arch has lately been erected by Mr. Wilson of Dallam Tower, in the room of one nearer the town, which, on account of its opening into his deer-park, has been shut up. The few vessels belonging to this port trade to Liverpool, Port Glasgow, &c. with hoops, and the manufactures of Kendal, and return with grain, &c. Here are two paper-mills, one of them on the site of a cotton mill burnt down some years ago: the other about 100 years old, and before that time employed as an iron forge. This town contains about 1,000 inhabitants, has a weekly market on Fridays, and annual fairs on May 12, and October 17.

LEVINS, or *Lefuenes*, was sold by Ketel, son of Uchtred, in 1188, to Norman de Redeman, whose descendants continued there, till the time of Henry VII. *Richard Redman*, D. D. of this family became Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1468; abbot of Shap in 1471; was entangled in the affair of Lambert Symnel; but acquitted himself, and was promoted to the See of Exeter, in 1495, and translated to Ely in 1501, where he died, August 5, 1505. There is a sumptuous monument to his memory in Ely cathedral. A younger son of the Bellinghams of Burneshead purchased this estate of the Redmans, and his descendant Alan

Bellingham, " an ingenious but unhappy young man," about 1686, sold it to Colonel James Graham, younger brother to Sir Richard Graham of Netherby, privy purse to James II.; and afterwards Viscount Preston. His only daughter married Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Berkshire, from whom Levins has descended by female heirs to its present proprietor the Honourable Fulk Greville Howard, next brother to Viscount Templetown. *Levins Hall* is a venerable pile of building, built in Queen Elizabeth's reign, situated on the southern margin of the Kent. Its gardens were laid out by the gardener of James II.; its lawn still preserves the formal character of that age, and the hall is darkened by thick groves of forest trees. The road to Kendal separates the house and lawn from the park, which " is one of the sweetest spots that fancy can imagine. The ground in some places is bold, and hangs abruptly over the river, or falls into gentle slopes and easy plains. All is variety with pleasing transitions. Thickets cover the brows; ancient thorns, and more ancient oaks, are scattered over the plain; and clumps and solitary beech trees of enormous size equal, if not surpass, any thing the Chiltern hills can boast. The park is well stocked with fallow-deer. The side of the Kent is famous for petrifying springs, that incrust vegetable bodies, as moss, leaves of trees, &c. One of them is called the " dropping-well." * *Levin's Force*, at the head of it, increases its picturesque beauty. There is a large iron-forge on the west side of the Force; and, farther up the Kent, at Sedgewick, Mr. Wakefield's powder-mills. *Kirkstead* within the park is the name of the ruins of an ancient round building, said to have been a temple of Diana; near which are the ruins of another ancient building.

There are no remains, or tradition, of a camp at *Hencastre*, which gave name to a family of note in these parts in the time of Henry III. *Under-Levins-hall* was the seat of the Levins' or Lewins' family, and after them of the Prestons, who sold it to the Wilsons of Dallam Tower about 1694.

* West's Guide, p. 184.

PRESTON RICHARD, for the space of 200 years from Henry the Second's time, belonged to a succession of persons called Richard de Preston, the last of whom had coheiresses, one married to Penington of Moncaster, the other to Benson of Hugal, who divided the estate; but the latter moiety came back, by marriage, to the Prestons, whose heirs sold it to Sir John Lowther. The mansion-house here was called the *Old-hall*, and purchased by the Johnsons in 1603. At Birkrig-park is a *Quaker's sepulchre*, seldom used in latter years. At Moor-end, in digging for the foundation of a house, a curious *stone-hammer* was found, which was exhibited to the Antiquarian Society in 1770. These instruments of stone were formerly supposed to be generated in the air, and were called ceraunia, or thunder stones.*

CROSTHWAITE is a chapelry in Heversham parish. Its chapel was made parochial in 1556. In a meadow here, are three pits of unknown depth, which overflow when there is much rain about Whitbarrow, or Cartmel-fell; and when salmon smelts abound in the Kent, they are plentiful in these pits, which argues that they came to them through subterraneous passages. *Lythe* is a district in the same chapelry, and is famous for the excellency of its orchards. Lythe moss is of great extent, and bears a strong resemblance to the Irish bogs, being full of subterraneous oak, fir, birch, and other forest trees of enormous size.

BETHAM is a parish which takes its name from the river *Betha*, on the south side of which stands the church, in a delightful situation, and containing tombs of the Wilsons, of Dallam Tower, and one of the ancient family of *De Betham*. St. John's chapel stood near the school-house, and 100 yards from the church. The village is genteel and well built. In Domesday it is called *Biedun*, when its manor, which had belonged to Earl Tosti, was possessed, under Roger of Poictou, by Eruvin the presbyter; it afterwards belonged, in John's reign, to the De Bethams, many of whom represented Westmorland in Parliament, till

* Boot. Gem. et. Lap. Hist. l. ii. p. 261.

till Richard III. in whose time their heiress married Sir Robert Middleton of Leighton, whose family existed till the reign of Charles I.; but the manor, in Leland's time, belonged, as it does at present, to the Earl of Derby; for he tells us that "by Bytham is a great park, and a goodly place in it of the Earl of Derby." *Betham Hall* was built in the castellated style, and the Reverend William Hutton, who was instituted vicar here, in 1762, compiled a manuscript history of this parish, at present in the vestry, which thus describes its remains:—"By an easy ascent from the river we come to a gateway, being the grand entrance into the castle-yard. Entering there we find ourselves in a large open area, seven yards long by forty-four in breadth. On the right appear to have been some buildings, as low as the walls of the yard, to the length of ninety-eight feet, like barracks for the soldiers. On the left we have a charming view of the castle, standing at the south end of the area: the walls of the yard are three feet and a half thick, with loop-holes for the archers, at proper distances. They are twelve feet high below the parapet. The loop-holes are about three feet from the ground, two feet and a half in height and breadth, sloping outward to three inches and a half. The front of the house is in length eighty-seven feet, of which the east wing is twenty-two, and the west twenty-six. The remaining space of thirty-nine feet makes the hall, which is in breadth twenty-five feet. The windows in the hall are high up in the wall, and small in proportion to the room, with much Gothic work about them. Indeed, in all the old houses in the country, the windows (for the sake of defence) have been small and strongly secured with crossbars of iron. The doors of the rooms are all little, and one above another, through each story. Up one pair of stairs there hath been a chapel, with a back staircase to it, whereby the tenants and neighbours might come to the chapel without disturbing the family. Southward from the castle there is a fine descent, at the foot of which is a good spring, that supplies large ponds with water."

Harrison, in his Description of England, says, that "in the

hilles hereabouts, great numbers of goates were kept and mainteined." *Helslack mosses* are full of large trees lying in all directions, and abound with ants, which take wing in August, when the sea-fowl come to feed on them: "the neighbours call them the pismire-fleet." *Helslack-tower* is in ruins; but the walls of *Arnside-tower* are not yet much decayed. "These towers seem to have been erected to guard the bay, as there are on the opposite side the vestiges of Broughton-tower and Bazin-tower; so there is Castle-head upon the island in Lindal-Pow; and higher up the mosses of Methop, Ulva, and Foulshaw, were inaccessible. In the centre of the bay is Peel Castle."

HAVERBRACK is a sweet hamlet with rich meadows before it, and behind it a hill browed with a limestone rock: it contains two neat mansion-houses. Its hall stood at the head of the present garden at Dallam-tower; and, with the manor, belonged to Consishead priory: but, in 37 Hen. VIII. was granted to William Thornburgh, who, at the time of his death, in 1608, was possessed of DALLAM TOWER, which soon after was purchased by Edward Wilson, ancestor of Daniel Wilson, Esq. its present proprietor. This elegant mansion was built out of Haverbrack-hall, and on the site of the ancient tower by Mr. Thornburgh; and rebuilt, in 1720, by the late Daniel Wilson, Esq. as it now stands. The park, which abounds with deer, was made about the same time, and consists of a number of very fertile undulating hills, finely interspersed with aged forest trees. The river Betha, in which is a fine cascade, runs on one side of it, and behind the tower a wood of very tall trees rises to the top of a steep hill. A little eastward from the tower is a small hill in the park, called Castle-hill, from an ancient circular castle, the site of which, at present, is called Castle banks.

WITHERSLACK belonged successively to the Harringtons and Broughtons, both of which families forfeited it for treason. Henry VII. gave it to the Earl of Derby, whose descendants sold it, in King Charles's time, to the Leyburnes of Cunswick; but it reverted to the house of Derby again. Here were born April 20, 1612,

1612, *John Barwick*, D. D. and in 1619, his brother *Peter Barwick, M. D.* both educated, first at the adjoining school, then at Sedbergh; and, lastly, at St. John's College, Cambridge. *John* employed great zeal and industry in his royal master's cause, for which he was imprisoned many years in the Tower of London. He was very actively employed in bringing about the Reformation, after which he obtained the Deanery of Durham, which he exchanged for that of St. Paul's. Besides several other charities, "he procured an estate of fifty pounds a year, belonging to the church; but formerly alienated to secular uses, to be redeemed for about 700l. paid down, with the greatest part of which revenue he added to the poor endowment of the chapel of Wetherslack (his native village, wherein he was baptized) an augmentation of thirty pounds a year; and the fabric being almost ruined with age, and the injuries of the civil war, he rebuilt it from the ground far more elegantly, and beautified it with all suitable embellishments. The surplusage of that estate every year he ordered to be employed either in mending the highways; or instructing the sons of the poorer sort; or in marrying their daughters, that wanted portions, the better to preserve their chastity." * He died October 22, 1664. *Peter* was physician in ordinary to Charles II. and wrote the Life of his brother in elegant Latin, which, in 1721, was published from MSS. in St. John's College Library, and was followed by an English translation, in 1724, by the editor of the Latin edition. It has also "an Appendix of Letters from King Charles I. in his confinement, and King Charles II. and the Earl of Clarendon in their exile." He also advocated Dr. Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and defended King Charles's right to *Eikon Basilike*, against Dr. Anthony Walker, a flatterer of Bishop Gauden, who wished the world to believe that he was himself, the author of the king's Meditations. He died September 24, 1705, aged 86.

BURTON *in Kendale*, called Borton in Domesday, is a parish

* His Life, p. 351. Edit. 1724.

on the confines of Lantashire. The town of Burton gave name to a family of De Burtons, one of whom, in 1258, represented this county in Parliament. Sir George Middleton, Lord of the manor, in 1661, procured it a weekly market on Tuesdays, and annual fairs, on April 23, and Whit-Monday. It contains about 600 inhabitants, and several good inns: but nothing else remarkable, excepting a monument in its church-yard, to *William Cockin*, who died May 30, 1801, aged sixty-five, and was author of Cockin's Arithmetic, Ode to the Genius of the Lakes, The Rural Sabbath, &c. &c. West of this town is an extensive peat-moss, in draining which large sums have been expended; and notice has been given of an intended application to Parliament for an act to improve this and the mosses in Betham parish. It abounds with large trees of oak, fir, &c.; and its bottom is a stratum of sand, clay, and marl mixed together, and abounding with shells of the "snail and periwinkle kind, and such as appear sometimes in limestones." In cleaning a field called the Quamps, in Dalton-Hall demesne, near this town, in 1776, were discovered large foundations and ruins, "in digging up which an old copper-pan was found, some small stone mortars, and the fragments of near twenty pair of hand-mills; but nothing else of the utensil kind. The mill-stones were near twelve inches in diameter, of a very coarse freestone, and from a quarry about three miles distant." *

Farlton Knot, on the east side of the road from Kendal to Burton, is a bold and high mountain, browed with a long line of bare limestone, and said to bear a strong resemblance in form to the rock of Gibraltar. Under the same range of mountains, and near the hamlet of Claythorpe, are *Claythorpe-clints*, or *Curwenwood-kins*, a long plain of naked limestone rock, a little inclined to the horizon, and deeply rent with a number of fissures of various width, from one to six or seven inches. Similar natural curiosities occur on the scars at Knipe, Orton, and other parts of this county. The fissures are of unequal depth; but only extend

* Gent. Mag. 1776. XLVI. p. 511.

tend through the stratum next the surface. They are supposed to have been occasioned by being converted, under a hot sun, from a bed of soft mud into their present substance and form.

PRESTON PATRICK has a chapel, under Burton, finely seated on a hill, with an extensive prospect from it every way. This place had its name from Patrick de Culwen, whose grandfather, Thomas, son of Cospatrick, founded an abbey here in 1119, and afterwards removed it to Shap. Among other lands, which his charter confirmed on that house, was all that above "Wathsudden, namely, where the chapel of the infirmary stood."* After the Dissolution the several estates of the abbey here were granted to the Wharton family, and purchased of them by the Lowthers. A family of Prestons flourished at *Preston Hall*, and were honoured with the title of baronet, which became extinct in Sir Thomas Preston, a Roman Catholic priest, who married; but, having no male issue, at his wife's death he settled his Westmorland estates on his daughters, and those in Lancashire upon the Jesuits, and returned to his former functions, and went beyond seas. But the exchequer adjudged his Lancashire estates to be forfeited to the Crown, which granted a lease of them to Thomas Preston, Esq. of Holkar. The hall is converted into a farm-house; but part of the old fabric may be seen in two large arched rooms. There was a deer-park on its west side; and at *Holmscales* Sir Thomas Preston had a deer-park three miles in circuit. Near the limits of Preston-Patrick township, on a hill, are large and strong foundations, surrounded by a moat, with a road to it, and called by some *Swainshaw-bank Abbey*, by others *Kitridding*.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE. i. e. the Kirk-town in the dale of Lune, is the name of a *parish* and town; the former of which extends eleven miles from north to south on both sides of the Lune, and about six miles from east to west at its southern extremity. It contains by estimation 10,500 inclosed, and 14,000 uninclosed,

* Dug. Monast. 594.

acres: and has one church, and the five following chapels of ease, Hutton-roof, Mansergh, Killington, Firbank, Barbon. The town of Kirkby Lonsdale is seated on the west side of the Lune, is neat, built of white polished freestone, and covered with blue slate: its streets are well paved, lighted, and many of the houses have fine gardens adjoining them. Its *market* was first granted in 1227, to John de Kirkeby, parson of the church, to be held upon the lands of the church, and afterwards confirmed to the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, whose successors in this manor exercise the power of appointing a coroner within it, and other peculiar privileges. Its fairs are on Holy Thursday and December 21. After the Dissolution the church was granted by Queen Mary to Trinity College, Cambridge. It is 120 feet long, 102 broad; and its roof supported by two (or three) rows of pillars. "Part of the structure is very ancient; the door and some of the arches are round; the base of two of the pillars very clumsy; and the shaft of one, like those at Durham, adorned with lozenge-shaped sculpture; the east window is Gothic, and has light pillars detached from it;" * and the arch under the tower is round. The *manor* of Kirkby Lonsdale, which belonged to the church, was granted to the Carus family, and sold by the Prestons of Holkar to Sir John Lowther: it gave to himself and his sons, Henry and John, the title of Viscount Lonsdale; and to the late and present Baron Lowther that of Earl of Lonsdale. The church-yard is much celebrated for the fine view it affords: the Lune runs below, under a steep bank near sixty yards high, and the prospect extends over a rich variety of meadow and river scenery, gentlemen's seats, and rising cultivated lands, interspersed with woods, and finished with distant mountains, among which Ingleborough shews its "sky-coloured head." Opposite the church gates is the old hall, taken notice of 150 years ago by drunken Barnaby, in his Itinerary. It is still an inn, and no doubt keeps up its ancient character.†

"Veni

* Pennant's Down. 118.

† West's Guide, App. p. 241.

"Veni Lonsdale; ubi cernam
Aulam factam in tabernam;
Nitidæ portæ, nivei muri
Cyathi pleni, paucæ curæ;
Edunt, bibunt, ludunt, rident,
Curâ dignum, nihil vident."

The *bridge* over the Lune is very lofty, and consists of three arches which are ribbed, and of singular beauty. The middle arch is largest, and twelve yards above the ordinary height of the river. It is, however, inconveniently narrow, and its battlements are low. There was a grant of pontage for its repairs in 1275. "The *Mills* of this town are remarkable, being built on the side of a steep bank, and worked by the water of a brook conveyed through the town. It sets in motion seven wheels one above the other; one is for the making of snuff, another serves a fulling-mill. Formerly this town enjoyed a considerable manufacture of knit-stockings; but at present it is greatly declined."

Soon after James II. abdicated the throne a report was circulated through the north that he had appeared on the coast of Yorkshire with a powerful army from France. The lord lieutenant of Westmorland immediately called out the *posse comitatus*, who assembled in the Miller's field, near Kendal, and marched thence to Kirkby Lonsdale. This circumstance is recorded in the following well-known stanza:

In eighty-eight was Kirby feight
When ne'er a man was slain;
They ate their meat and drank their drink,
And so came home again.

CASTERTON seems to have had its name from some ancient camp, "of which there are now no vestiges remaining." It was in the Richmond fee of the Kendal barony. Queen Catharine, in 28 Char. II. granted a lease of it to Edward Wilson; and an elegant mansion was built on the demesne about twenty years since

since, by its present owner W.W. Carus Wilson, Esq. when a stratum of coal about six inches thick, was discovered in the quarry out of which the stones were procured, probably the *coal mine* alluded to among the particulars, of the Richmond fee offered to sale in Charles the First's time. It is wrought at present in different parts of this neighbourhood for the purpose of burning lime. A rich stratum of marl was also lately found at Biggins, near this place. The park of *Hutton-roof*, in the reign of Edward VI. belonged to Judge Carus, and at present is the property of the Charteris family.

MIDDLETON HALL is a large castle-like edifice, in ruins, excepting a small part occupied by a farmer. It has a chapel in it. In 1692 Mr. Machel found the arms in the hall so much defaced that he could only make out one single coat; which was an impaling of Middleton and Lowther. The park was destroyed in 1640. It was in the barony of Kendal; was conveyed, in 1279, by Richard de Preston, to Henry de Kennet, who probably took the name of De Middleton, in which it continued till the reign of Charles II. when it fell to two daughters, Bridget and Mary, a daughter of the latter of whom had part of the demesne, and married Giles Moor, Esq. of GRIMESHILL in this parish, who, by the mere force of genius and application, without the help of a University education, was profoundly learned, not only in the history and antiquities of our own country; but in the ancient Grecian and Roman literature, and was critically skilled even in the Hebrew language: his descendants are still seated at Grimeshill. The hall, manor, and other part of the demesne of Middleton, were sold to Benjamin Middleton, whose son sold them to Dr. Adam Askew, grandfather of Anthony Linacre Askew, a colonel in the guards, and their present proprietor.

The *Askew* family derive their descent from Thruston de Bosco, who lived in John's reign at Aikskeugh, near Millum, and afterwards at Graymains, near Moncaster, in Cumberland. Anne Askew, whose name stands so eminently on the pages of martyrology, was one of his descendants. The proprietor of this estate

estate traces his descent from Sir Hugh Askew, yeoman of the cellar to Queen Catharine. Henry VIII. gave him the lands of the nunnery of Seaton, in Cumberland, worth 500l. a year, "for his services to the said king in his house ordinary, and in the field at the siege of Bologne, and wars of France." His tombstone is inscribed, "Here lieth Sir Hughe Asketh, Knight, late of the seller, to King Edward VI.; which Sir Hughe was maid knyghte at Muskelbroughfelde, in the yere of our Lord 1547, and dy'd the second day of Marche, in the yere of our Lord God 1562." His descendant, *Anthony Askew*, M. D. was an eminent physician in Kendal, and had a son, *Adam Askew*, born there, and who became M. D. and obtained high celebrity in his profession at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was the purchaser of this and several other extensive estates, and married Anne Crakenthorpe, of Newbiggin-hall, in this county, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom was *Anthony Askew*, M. D. who was born in Kendal, in 1722, educated at Sedbergh and Emanuel College, Cambridge; was B. A. in December 1745; then went to Leyden one year, and next year with the English ambassador to Constantinople, whence he returned through Italy to Paris in 1749, when he was made a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres. In 1750 he took M. D. at Cambridge. He proposed an edition of Eschylus, and published a specimen of it, but nothing more. He died, Feb. 27, 1774, aged 52: and left issue five sons and four daughters, of whom Anthony Linacre, the proprietor of this estate, is the second. His library was sold in February 1775, for upwards of 5000l.; and his collection of manuscripts, in 1781, for a large sum. "The Appendix to Scapula, published in octavo, in 1789, was compiled from one of these manuscripts." *

* Nichol's Anecd. Vol. III. p. 497.

Names

Names of the Parishes, Chapelries, Townships, &c. with the population of Westmorland.

The parishes are distinguished by capitals, the chapelries by small capitals, the townships by Roman small letters, the villages, &c. by Italic small letters, and the figures refer to the population in 1801. The parishes that are single townships are printed only in capitals; but those which contain more townships than one have each of them mentioned.

THE EAST WARD.

ASHBY, 357; *Ashbylotsforth, Ashby-Winderwath, Little Ashby.*—BROUGH; STANEMORE; Broughs, 694, *Brough-town, ChurchBrough,* Brough-Sowerby, 139; Helbeck, 74; Stanemore, 530.—CROSBY-GARRET; Crosby-Garret, 177; Little-Musgrave, 68.—DUFTON, 392; GREAT MUSGRAVE, 159.—KIRKBY STEPHEN; MALLER-STANG, SOULBY; Hartley, 139; Kaber, (Bartly, in the parish of Brough,) 135; Kirkby Stephen, 1141; Mallerstang, 314; Nately, 108; Smardale, 39; Soulby, 237; Wateby, 60; Warton, 80; Winton, 262.—KIRKBYTHORE; MILBOURNE, TEMPLESOWERBY; Kirkbythore, 247; Milburn, 237; Templesowerby, 299.—MARTON, 432; *Brampton, Knock, Long-Marton.*—NEWBIGGIN, 126.—ORMSHEAD, 171; *Great Ormshead, Little-Ormshead.*—ORTON, 1230; *Orton,* part of *Birbeck fells,* the rest of them being in the parish of Shap, or of Crosby-Ravensworth, *Bretherdale, Kelleth, Langdale, Raisbeck, Febay.*—RAVENSTONEDALE, 1138;—St. LAWRENCE APPLEBY, 1135; part of the town of *Appleby, Burrels, Colby,* which is partly in the East Ward, *Drybeck, Hoff,* and *Rowe.*—St. MICHAEL'S, APPLEBY, or BONDGATE, 912; the part of *Appleby* called *Bondgate, Crakenthorpe, Helton-Bacon, Murton.*—WARCOP, 707; *Warcop, Bleatarn, Burton, Sandford.*—Total population, 11739.

WEST

WEST WARD.

ASKHAM, 448; *Askham, Helton Flecket.* BAMPTON, 600; *Bampton-town, Bampton-Grange, Bomby, Butterwick, Carhullan, Knipe, Thornthwaite, Heasand,* and part of *Mardale,* the rest of the last place being in the parish of Shap. BARTON; PATTERDALE, MARTINDALE; Barton, 249; Hartsop and Patterdale, 264; Low-Winder, 12; Martindale, 164; Socberge, 175; *High-Winder, Thorpe, Tyrrel,* Yanwath and Eamont-bridge, 198; BROUGHAM, 167; *Moor houses, Woodside*; CLIBURN, 157; CLIFTON, 219; CROSBYRAVENSWORTH, 789; *Maudsmeaburn, Reagill, Wickerslack.*—LOWTHER, 375; *Hackthorp, Melkinthorpe, Whale.*—MORLAND, BOLTON, THRIMBY; Bolton, 324.—Great Strickland, 211; Kingsmeaburn, 178, Little Strickland, 98; Morland, 273; Newby, 253; Sleagil, 114; Thrimby, 60; SHAP, 828; SWINDALE, MARDALE; *Hardendale, Hegdale, Keld,* part of *Mardale, Rayside, Rosgill, Swindale, Tailberd, Thornshap, Wetsleddale,* Total population, 6154.

KENDAL WARD.

BETHAM. WITHERSLACK.—Betham, 668; *Arnside, Hale, Storth,* Whasset, Farleton, 92; Haverbrack, 92, *Dixes;* Methop and Ulva, 90; Witherslack, 306.—GRASMERE: AMBLESIDE, LANGDALE; Grasmere, 270; Langdales, 300; Rydal and Loughrigg, including *Clappersgate,* 230; part of Ambleside, 205.—HEVERSHAM: CROSTHWAITE; Crosthwaite and Lythe, 509; Hincaster, 102; Levens, 442; *Beathwaitegreen,* part of *Birgsteer,* and of *Sizergh-fell-side,* Millthorpe and Heversham, 968; *Akenthwaite, Rowel, Woodhouse,* Preston-Richard, 296; *Crooklands,* Endmoor and Milton, Ledgewick, 385; Stainton, 161.—KENDAL: BURNESHEAD, CROOK, GRAYRIGG, KELSINGTON, INGS, KENTMERE, KENDAL, LONGSLEDDALE, NATLAND, NEW-HUTTON, OLD-HUTTON, SELSIDE, STAVELY, UNDERBARROW, WINSTER; Crook, 179; Dillicar,

car, (which is in Lonsdale-Ward,) Doker, 65; Fawcet-Forest, 81, lies in the three parishes of Kendal, Shap, and Orton; Garyrigg, 199; Helsington, 230; part of *Brigsteer*; *Hugill*, 237; *Grassgarth*, *Ings*, *Reston*, Kentmere, 166; Kirkby in Kendal, 6892, including the town of *Kendal* and *Parklands*; Kirkland, 1086; Lambrigg, 124; Longsleddale, 187; Natland, 205; Nethergraveship, 37; Nether-Stavely, 131; New Hutton, 125; Old Hutton and Holmscales, 368; (Holmscales is in the parish of Burton) Over Stavely, 324; *Staveley-head*, Patton, 77; Scalethwaiterigg, Hay, and Hutton i' th' Hay, 250; Skelsmergh, 247; Strickland-Kettel, 269; Strickland-Roger, 250; Underbarrow and Bradleyfield, 376; *Nook*, Whinfell, 184; Whitwell and Selside, 192.—WINANDERMERE: TROUTBECK. Applethwaite, 343; *Orrest-Head*, Troutbeck, 310; Undermilbeck, 500; *Bowness*, *Lindeth Storrs*, and *Winster*, which is in Kendal parish; Ambleside, (part of,) 333.—Preston-Patrick, the parish of, in Burton, 335. Total inhabitants 19418.

LONSDALE WARD.

BURTON.——PRESTON-PATRICK; Burton, 548; *Claythorpe*, Holme, 226. Preston Patrick, see Kendal Ward. KIRKBY-LONSDALE.—BRABON, FIRBANK, HUTTONROOF, KILLINGTON, MANSERGH, Brabon, 242; *Beckfoot*, Casterton, 266; Firbank, 190, Hutton-Roof, 179; *Cowbrow*, *Newbiggen*, Killington, 314; Kirkby-Lonsdale, 1283; Biggins, Keartswick and Fearnside, Lupton, 150; Mansergh, 134; *Old-town*, Middleton, 303.—Dillicar in the parish of Kendal, 77. Total of population 3912; and of the whole county 41,223.

A LIST

A

LIST

OF THE PRINCIPAL

BOOKS, MAPS, AND VIEWS,

THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN

Illustration of the Topography, Antiquities, &c. of the COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

"THE History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, by JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Esq. and RICHARD BURN, LL. D. in two volumes, Vol. I. London, Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadel, in the Strand, MDCCLXXVIII." Mr. Nicholson, was nephew to Dr. Nicholson, Bishop of Carlisle, and lived at Hawksdale, in Cumberland. These gentlemen drew the greater part of their information respecting Westmorland from the seven following sources:

1. The Ecclesiastical History of the Deaneries of Kendal and Lonsdale from "Bishop GASTRALK's manuscript account of the Diocese of Chester, with continuations by the late Commissary STRATFORD: now (1777) in the possession of Mr. James Collinson of Lancaster."

2. Sir DANIEL FLEMING of Rydal, Bart. "formed a manuscript history of his own family (and incidentally of divers other families) in two volumes 4to." Amongst his other collections are many pedigrees of ancient families, marriage settlements, inquisitions post mortem, extracts from the records in London, and from the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and degrees in courts of equity, &c. He also writ *a small manuscript History of Westmorland*; one copy whereof is at Rydal, and another in the said Bodleian Library."

3. ANNE, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, &c. employed ROGER DODSWORTH in preserving public office copies of every thing that could be found relating to any of her ancestors, the Veteriponts, and Cliffords. These were engrossed in three large folio volumes; and at present are in the library at Appleby Castle. She also employed the learned HALE in digesting these records into a history of her ancestors, from the first Robert de Veteripont, down to her own time.

4. The Rev. MACHEL, M. A. Rector of Kirkby-Thore, with great industry and perseverance collected materials for a History of Westmorland;

Westmorland; and, as his collections multiplied, for Cumberland also. These at his death he left to Bishop Nicholson, with a request that they might be arranged and published. But the bishop, according to a preface he prefixed to them, finding them all in loose papers, imperfect and undigested, bound them in six volumes folio, and lodged them in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

5. The Ecclesiastical History of the Deanery of Westmorland was illustrated by the Rev. HUGH TODD, D.D. Vicar of Penrith, in an Historical Description of the Diocese of Carlisle, of which there are several manuscript copies, in one large folio volume. This work was intended for publication, but never finished.

6. CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Esq. of Cask Hall, Lancashire, left a large Collection of manuscripts respecting Westmorland, Lancashire, and Cumberland, of which there are several copies, and one at Rydal Hall.

7. JAMES BIRD, Esq. of Brougham-Hall, made an alphabetical digest of matters concerning the several manors, &c. in this county held of Appleby Castle, a copy of which is preserved in the collection at Rydal-Hall; but his large collection of ancient evidences are supposed to be lost.

The Rev. WILLIAM HUTTON, vicar of Betham, compiled a history of that parish, which is preserved in the vestry there.

This county, with Cumberland, was visited by St. George, 1615; and by Sir William Dugdale, 1664 and 1665.

"An Essay towards a Natural History of Westmorland and Cumberland, wherein an account is given of the several mineral and surface productions, with some directions how to discover minerals by the external and adjacent strata, and upper covers, &c. By THOMAS ROBINSON, Rector of Ousby, in Cumberland. London, printed for J. L. by W. Freeman, at the Bible, against the Middle Temple Gate, in Fleet-street, 1709." 8vo.

The Philosophical Transactions contain a letter from Mr. Machel to Sir William Dugdale, "On a strange well, and some antiquities found at Kirkbythore." Dated March 25, 1684. Vol. XIV. No. 158, p. 555.

The Gentleman's Magazine has the following papers: 1738, p. 417, descriptions and drawings of two broken altars at Kirkbythore, one of which is also mentioned in 1753. p. 270; 1745, p. 625; 1746, p, 62, Accounts of the Movements and Operations of the Armies in the Rebellion.—1748, Description of Winandermere.—1753, p. 370, Account and representation of a halo formed by the sun in a mist, sent from Kirkby Lonsdale, by S. PARROT; and at p. 270, Description and Drawing of Kirkby Lonsdale bridge, by the same person. 1754, p. 230, Description of Kirkby Stephen.—1755, p. 272, Account of Maidenway and Castle by Mr. Pegge.—1761, p. 72, Account of a Valley "about a mile from Wildboar Fell." by J. HARRIS.—1776, p. 311. Description of Foundation and Antiquities in a field called the Quamps in Dalton-Hall demesne, near Burton in Kendal.

Kendal.—1794, p. 326, two letters on the natural history of the country about Kendal and Moricambe-bay.

Description of the rocks and holes of Stankthread-bridge, by G. COOPER.

The MAGNA BRITANNIA printed, in which the places described are alphabetically arranged, contains 46 quarto pages respecting this county.

The Roman stations and antiquities at Brougham, Kirkbythore, Crakenthorpe Moor, Brough, Maiden Castle, Water Crook and Ambleside, are described in HORSLEY'S BRITANNIA ROMANA, and given with additions in GOUGH'S CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA.

The Monthly Magazine contains Statistical Accounts of the following parishes by the Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, of Ravenstonedale. Ashby, Vol. XII. p. 392; Vol. XIII. p. 112.—Crosbyravensworth, Vol. XIII. p. 419 and 534.—Kirkby Stephen, Vol. XVIII. p. 103.—Orton, Vol. XV. p. 109 and 416. Descriptions of Pate Hole, Vol. XIII. p. 112. Vol. XV. p. 103.

JOHN GOUGH, Esq. of Middleshaw, near Kendal, published Twelve Letters in the Westmorland Advertiser, from April 18 to July 4, 1812, intituled "Historical Remarks on the Manners of Westmorland," and "On the Progress of National Refinement." The same paper also contains several curious essays and remarks on the antiquities of this county.

PENNANT'S "Tour in Scotland" describes several places along the western side of the county; and his "Tour from Downing to Alston Moor notices the most remarkable places between Kirkby Lonsdale and Gamont bridge, by way of Brough and Appleby.

The Archæologia contains an account of a stone hammer found near Heversham, by Mr. LORT, 1770, Vol. II. p. 125.—Account of opening the largest barrows on Sandford Moor, in a letter from the Rev. WILLIAM PRESTON, of Warcop-hall, to Dr. Lyttleton, Bishop of Carlisle, and President of that Society, 1766. ib. p. 273.

Accounts of the *Earls of Westmorland* are given in the Magna Britannia, Gough's Camden's Britannia; in Dugdale; Bridge's edition of Collins' Peerage, &c.

"Memoirs of the Reign of James the Second. By Lord John Viscount Lowther;" to which is prefixed the Life and Character of the author. York. 1808. 4to. not published.

DR. JOHN SMITH, the Editor of St. Bede's Works, published by his son John, in folio, 1722; and his brother Dr. JOSEPH SMITH, were born at Lowther, the former Nov. 10, 1659, the latter Oct. 10, 1670. *General Dictionary.*

"The names of parishes and other divisions maintaining their poor separately in the County of Westmorland, with the population of each: on a plan which may facilitate the execution of the Poor Laws, and the future ascertainment of the number of inhabitants in England. By a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE for the Counties of Westmorland and Lancashire."

Lancashire." Kendal, Pennington 1812. 8vo. This pamphlet corrects the return of population in 1801, 41,617 to 41,223.

" General View of the *Agriculture* of the County of Westmorland, with observations on the means of its improvement. By ANDREW PRINGLE. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, and internal improvement. Edinburgh. 1794." 4to.

" *Meterological* Observations and Essays. By JOHN DALTON, professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the New College, Manchester. London. 1793," 8vo. This work contains valuable remarks on the climate of Westmorland.

Observations, chiefly *Lithological*, in a Tour to the Lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland.

" An Excursion to the Lakes in Westmorland and Cumberland, August 1773. Lond. 1774." 8vo. Reprinted " with a Tour through part of the Northern Counties in the Years 1773 and 1774. By WILLIAM HUTCHINSON. Lond. 1776." 8vo. The latter edition was accompanied with several drawings of Camps, Antiquities, &c. by the author's brother, and engraved by Stevens.

" Observations chiefly relative to Picturesque Beauty, made in the Year 1772, on several parts of England, particularly the Mountains and Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland. By WILLIAM GILPIN, M. A. Second Edit. 1788." 8vo.

WEST's " Guide to the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire. Eighth Edit. 1808."

A Survey of the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire. By JAMES CLARKE. Fol.

" A Descriptive Tour and Guide to the Lakes, Caves, Mountains, and other Natural Curiosities in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, and a part of the West-Riding of Yorkshire. By JOHN HOUSMAN. Third Edit. Embellished with Engravings. Carlisle. 1808." Octavo.

" A Description of Sixty Studies from Nature, etched in the soft ground by WILLIAM GREEN of Ambleside, after drawings made by himself in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, comprising a General Guide to the Beauties of the North of England. Lond. 1810." 2s. 6d. With the Prints Ten Guineas.

Descriptions of the Lakes are also contained in the following Works: MR. GRAY's Journal in a Letter to Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769."—" YOUNG's Six Months' Tour, 1770."—" WALKER's Tour to the Lakes. Lond. 1792." 8vo.—" A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes," in 1794, 8vo.—" Mrs. Radcliffe's Tour."—" Espreella's Letters. By ROBERT SOUTHEY," 3 vols. 12mo. &c. &c. &c.

Acts of Parliament have been procured for enclosing and improving commons, and in the following places: Shap, 1767; Broughamelloor, 1775; Mintsfeet, in the parish of Kendal, 1811; Kirkbythore Moor, &c. 1811; Clifton, 1811; Cesterton, 1811; Scalethwaiterigg, Hay, and Hutton i' th' Hay, 1811.

" An

"An Act for making and maintaining a Road from the east end of a Close called *Lords'-Close*, in the Parish of Brougham, in the County of Westmorland, into the Town of Penrith in the County of Cumberland, and for building a Bridge in the line of the said Road over the river Eamont, which divides the said Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland. 1812." The bridge erected in pursuance of this Act "consists of three arches, one of forty five feet, and two of forty feet span each."

Notices of Application to Parliament for enclosing commons, &c. in the following places, were given in the Westmorland Advertiser, in September 1812.—Within the manors and townships of Preston-Patrick, Holme, Claythorpe, and Burton in Kendal: within the manor and township of Warcop: within the manors of Sockbridge, Yanwath, and Eamont-Bridge: within the manor of Whale: within the township of Hutton-Roof: Commons, Mosses, &c. at Undermilbeck, Winster, and Crook: and for draining, and otherwise improving and preserving, a certain tract of moss, or turbary-ground, within the townships of Bethom and Hale, and certain other places in the neighbourhood.

MAPS, VIEWS, &c.

In 1739 BUCK engraved Plates of the Castles of Appleby, Brough, Brougham, Harcla, Kendal, and Pendraggon, and of Shap Abbey.

Views of Winandermere, near Ambleside; and Hawswater Lake, near Banton, &c. were painted by BELLERS, and engraved by CHATELAIN, CANOT, and MULLER: the figures by BOITARD, jun. 1753.

In PENNANT's Tour from Downing to Alston, Views of Kirkby-Stephen Bridge, Pendraggon Castle, Lamerside-hall, Tombs in Kirkby-Stephen Church, Church of Orton, Church of Brough, Appleby Castle, Tombs in Appleby Church.

GROSE's Antiquities of England: Views of Brough Castle, Brougham Castle, Shap Abbey.

Amongst Mr. FARINGTON's Views of the Lakes, engraved by BYRNE, and others, are the following thirteen taken in Westmorland: Rydal Water; Brathay-bridge, near Ambleside; the lower Water-Fall at Rydal; Rydal looking towards Winandermere-Water; Ambleside; Windermere-Water from Gillhead below Bowness; Views across Windermere-Water, looking over the great island, from the hill above the Ferry-house; View looking down Windermere from above Rayrig; the Bridge and part of the Village of Rydal; the upper end of Ullswater; the lower end of Ullswater; the Palace of Patterdale; Patterdale from Martindale-fell.

Green's "Sixty Studies from Nature," contains thirty-six from subjects in this county, viz.—Rothay-bridge, near Ambleside; Ambleside from the Gale; Windermere; Cottage at Ambleside; Bark-

Mill, Ambleside; Mills in Ambleside; Stockgill, near the Salutation Inn, Ambleside; Stockgill, Ambleside; Cherry-tree, in Stockgill; another View in Stockgill; Study in Stockgill; Stockgill-force; Pelter-bridge, Rydal; Cottage at Rydal; Lower-fall, at Rydal; Scene near Rydal-hall; Windermere from Rydal-park; Rydal-water from Rydal-park; Oak in Rydal-park; Scene in Rydal-park; Rocks on Loughrigg-side; Goody-bridge, in Grasmere; Bramergg-Gill; Vale of Langdale, from Bays-Brown; Langdalepikes, from Oak-How; Row-Head, in Langdale; Langdale-Head; Gimmer-Crag, in Langdale; Dove-Crag, in Hartshope; the Vale of Patterdale; Patterdale Church; Yew-tree in Patterdale Church-yard; two Views of Glencoin; Hawswater.

Arms of the Flemings, painted on glass at Rydal-hall, were engraved by SANDERGUCHT, 1716.

Plan and Elevation of Lowther-Hall. V. Brit. ii. 78, 79. Plan of Lord Lonsdale's Gardens at Lowther-Hall, ibid. iii. 76. View of Lowther-hall, exhibited by Mr. HANNON at Spring-gardens, 1770.

Fantaisie, a Villa in the great Island of Winandermere, by JOHN PLACE; exhibited at the Royal Academy 1775.

View of Windermere Lake, from Furness-fell, by JOHN FEARY, exhibited in the Royal Academy 1776.

"The North-West Prospect of Whinfield-Forest in the County of Westmorland, belonging to the Earl of Thanet, six miles west of Appleby; with an exact representation of that most wonderful and surprising large Oak-tree, which, to most persons in the north, is well known by the name of *The Three Brethren Tree*; with an historical description thereof, by WILLIAM TODD, formerly of Moorhouses, in the said county." O'NEAL, del. PARKER, sculp. There is also an Engraving of a large Beech-tree, in Penwood, Berks, from a drawing by Mr. Todd.

SAXTON's Map, by A. RITHER, 1576, includes Cumberland, but omits the Wards, which SPEEDS, 1610, inserts, with a plan of Kendal. The British Atlas, 1760, also unites the same counties in one map.

A New Survey, in four sheets, by Mr. AINSLIE, 1768, on a scale of an inch to a mile, engraved by T. JEFFERIES, Geographer to His Majesty, 1770.

"Westmorland divided into its Wards, drawn and engraved for DR. BURN's History of that County. By THOMAS KITCHEN, Sen. Hydrographer to his Majesty."

"A New Map, &c. London: printed for C. SMITH, No. 172, Strand, January 6, 1804, second edition, corrected to 1808."

The Editor of the preceding account of Westmorland begs the acceptance of his most grateful acknowledgements of obligation for valuable

valuable communications, assistance, or facilities in procuring information, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale; the Rev. George Barrington, Rector of Sedgefield, and Prebendary of Durham; Robert Smirke, Esq. Albany, London; Mrs. Atkinson, of Temple-Sowerby; and her son, Matthew Atkinson, Esq. of Carhill, in the County of Durham; George Gibson, Esq. Crosbyravensworth; the Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Ravenstonedale; the Rev. John Waller, Rector of Sulhamstead, Berks, and Master of Appleby-School; the Rev. J. L. Leech, M. A. Vicar of Askham; the Rev. J. Pearson, Vicar of Bampton; the Rev. Edmund Law, Vicar of Whittingham, Northumberland; Alderman Pennington, of Kendal; Mr. Harrison, Surgeon, Kendal; and of Mr. Hutton, of the Museum, Keswick.

END ON WESTMORLAND.

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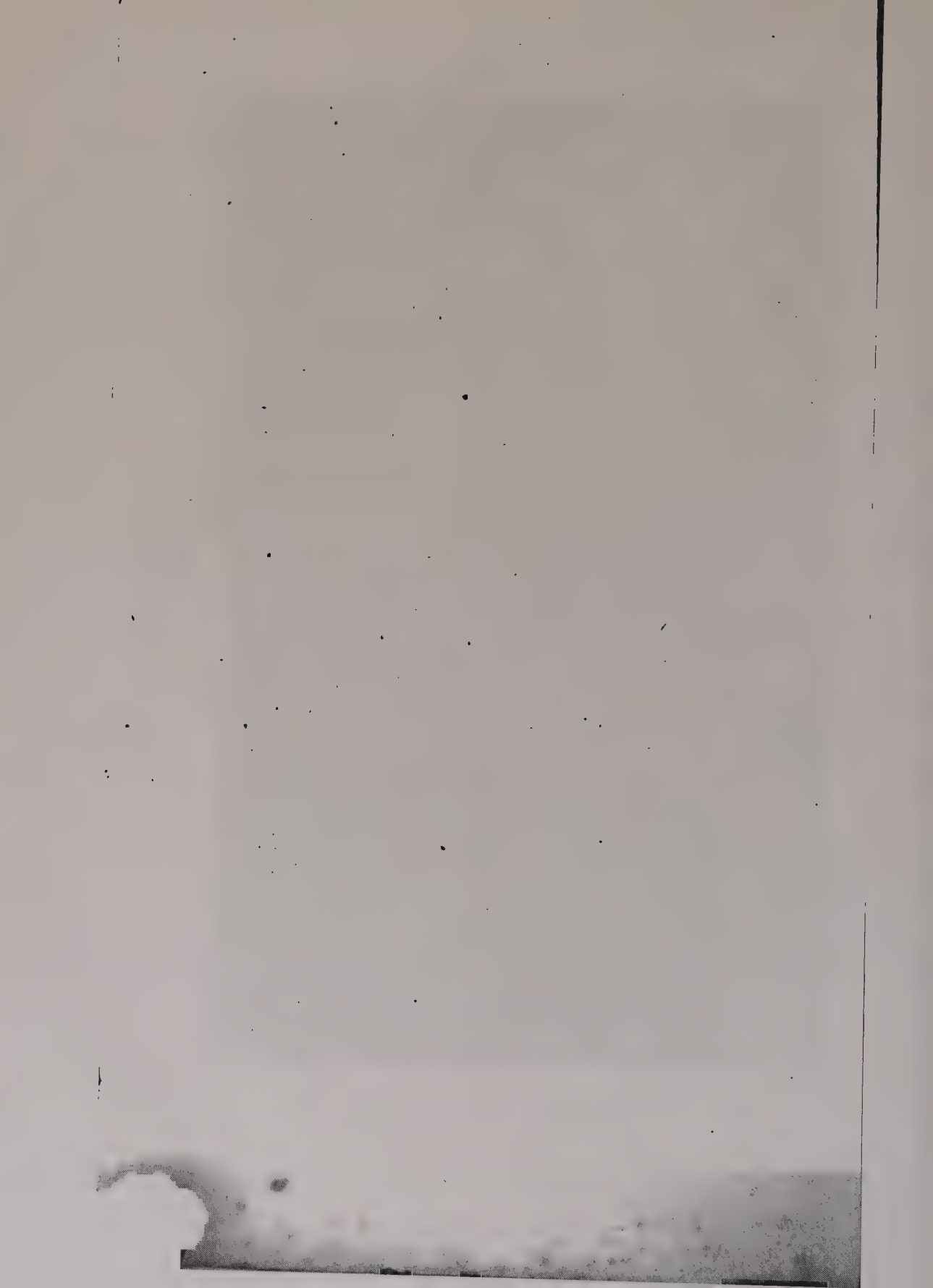
VIEW IN SCANDALE,
near Ambleside
Westmoreland



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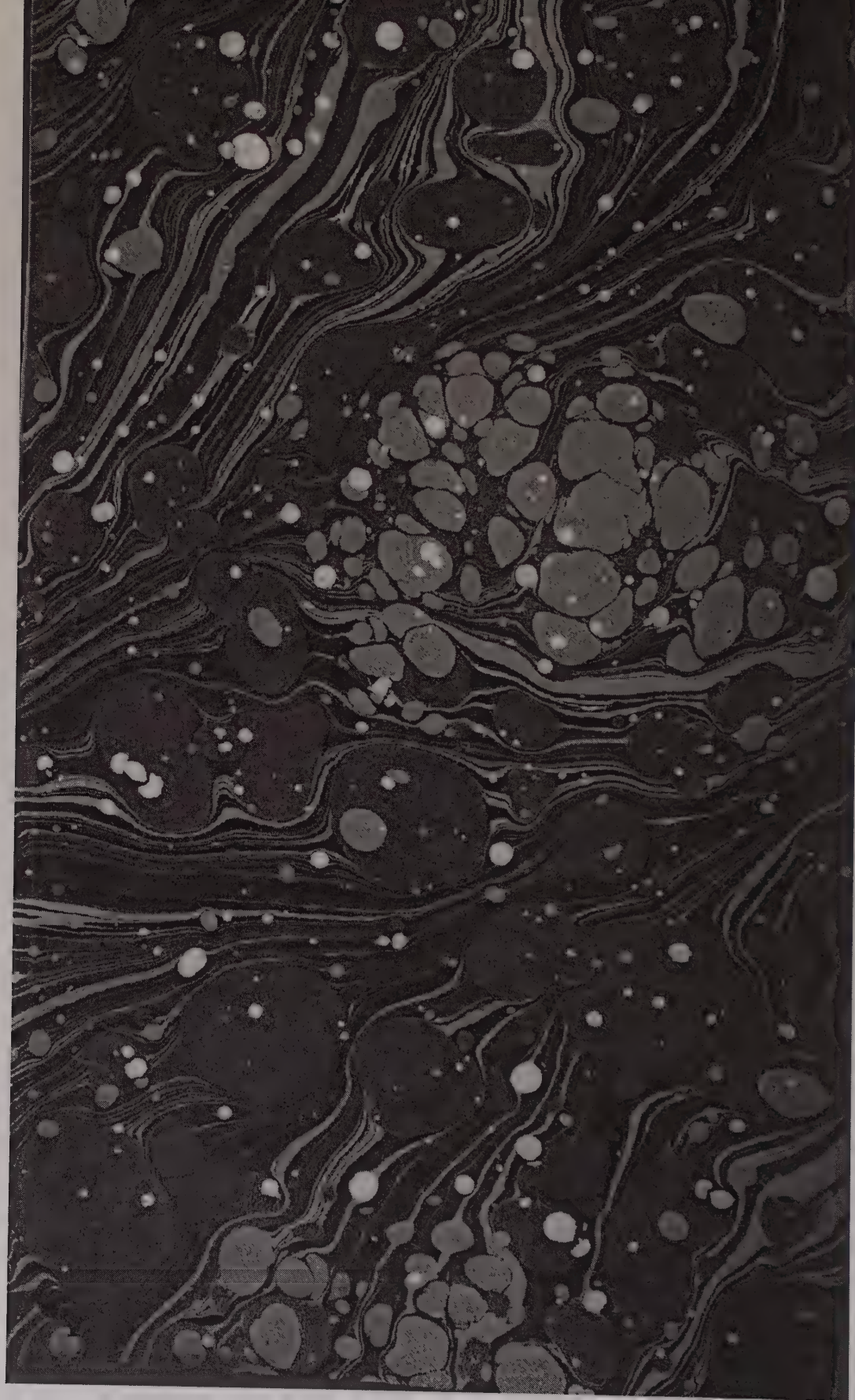

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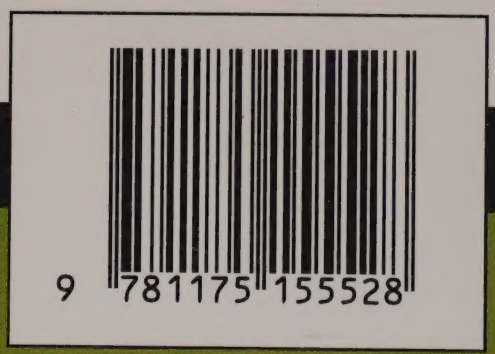
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